

TELEGRAPHIC

SENATOR CARPENTER DEAD

Effect on the Organization of the Senate.

Question of His Successor Agitated.

Fatal Shooting Affray at Golden.

Sherman's Action to Relieve the Money Market.

The Canada Pacific and Our Trade.

COLORADO.

The Denver Stock Exchange.

DENVER, February 23.—The Denver Stock Exchange completed its organization with a full board of prominent capitalists and General F J Marshall president and H A W Tabor vice president. It proposes to proceed to the active business of an exchange. The plan of organization, the place of organization and the heavy capitalists who have organized it insure its permanence and activity.

Fatal Shooting at Golden.

GOLDEN, February 24.—There was a shooting affray at David Kranner's boarding house at one o'clock this morning resulting in the fatal wounding of David Buffmeyer, fireman in the employ of the Colorado Central road. There was a dance in progress and Buffmeyer entered the house, paid a bill he owed the proprietor and stepped out, when some parties outside threw a stone against the door. Kranner and a man named Lynch came to the door and fired, the shot passing through the fleshy part of Buffmeyer's arm and lodged in the left side, producing a fatal wound. Lynch left town and has not yet been arrested. It is thought the shot was intended for other parties, the shooting of Buffmeyer being accidental. Kranner was arrested but on preliminary examination was released, evidence showing Lynch to be the party who did the shooting.

Attempt at Suicide.

DENVER, February 24.—Mattie Walby residing two doors below the Tremont House, took two doses of morphine this evening; one dose was administered an hour later; result doubtful.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

THE EADS SHIP RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Captain Eads' ship railway scheme died hard in congress. It was supposed that the Floyd-King fracas in the house the other day gave a quietus for the session but Eaton came to the rescue in the senate the other day, offering a resolution declaring that the interests of the people of the United States are so involved in the subjects of ship canals and other ways for transportation across the isthmus that the government, with the frankness due all other people and governments hereby asserts its will and insist that its consent is the necessary condition precedent to the execution of any such project and also to the rules and regulations under which other nations shall participate in the use of such canal, or other ways, either in peace or war. This is a very innocent-looking manifesto, but it serves to re-open the whole subject and it is already understood that Senator Windom, of Minnesota, is preparing an elaborate speech, which he will deliver this week. He will not have much to say respecting the Eaton resolution, but will make an exhaustive argument in behalf of Eads' ship railroad and the Tehuantepec route, which he earnestly believes in. He is offering first to his own country the profit of participating in the Mexican concession to Eads, which permits him to allow the United States conjointly with Mexico, to discriminate in her own behalf in the matter of tolls, and says if Eads should be repulsed by the United States and should make a tender to England, she would accept the proposition and confer honorary titles and pensions on him besides.

CABINET PREDICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—A republican senator of prominence and influence said very positively to a reporter of the western associated press to day: "If you telegraph that Robert Lincoln will be secretary of war, Senator Sargent, of California, secretary of the navy, and Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, attorney general, you will name three of Garfield's cabinet. Sargent was chairman of the senate committee and studied naval affairs closely; Mac Veagh is son-in-law of Simon Cameron; Senator Logan sticks to the assertion that Lincoln will be secretary of war."

NEW YORK, February 23.—The Times says there seems to be a general disposition to regard the secretaryship of the interior as a minor appointment, which may simply be given to anybody who claims to represent the northwest or Pacific slope, or some other section of the country supposed to be ready to accept something short of the treasury or state department. The Times thinks the interior department is second to none in importance, and that no name has been mentioned in connection with the place which does not fall ridiculously below the standard of capacity required. It is perfectly safe to say that the successor of Schurz will not be second among the

politicians of sectional fame or harmonizing potentiality to those who have been mentioned in connection with the place, and we must decline to believe that Garfield proposes to have one there.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The Tribune has a Mentor special, which is summarized in its head lines as follows: Garfield is now understood to have crossed his rubicon state as reported to be prepared as follows: Secretary of state, J G Blaine; secretary of the treasury, Chas Folger; secretary of the navy, Nathan Goff; postmaster general, Charles Foster; attorney general, General Howe; secretary of war, Davis, of California; secretary of the interior, either Wilson or Allison, of Iowa, Lincoln was left out because Illinoisans have all got the big head. Goff had a sure thing all the time; so had Foster; Howe was lucky. In the course of the special the following statement was made: Davis, of California, is said to be a very good man. He is at present a congressman from that state and was defeated last fall by General Rosecranz. Mr Davis and Mr. Garfield are firm friends.

A gentleman whose opportunity for absolute knowledge is unquestioned and who has recently been at Mentor says the above is but the wildest guessing. He strikes from the above list the name of Folger, Goff, Howe, and Davis. He says Conkling will have to take a back seat in this administration, and Blaine will be the dominant factor; that Robert Lincoln will undoubtedly get a portfolio; that Folger has no showing and that California may yet get recognized. Above all he says Garfield is so close mouthed that not one of the newsmongers has been able to pump him and that he is so discreet that nobody feels injured at his reticence.

New York's new senator (Platt) thinks both the friends and enemies of Senator Conkling will be taken care of and General Garfield will try by his appointments to harmonize the differences which have existed in the republican party in that state. Senator Robertson, he thinks, will be sent to a foreign mission. As to the announcement that Postmaster James will be made postmaster-general, Platt says the statement is premature. He does not think it probable. While the New York postmaster is friendly to Senator Conkling he is not the latter's first choice for a cabinet position.

CALIFORNIA IN THE CABINET.

Direct and positive information has been received in the city from General Garfield within the last few days in regard to the subject of giving the Pacific coast a representative in his cabinet, which is in substance as follows: He is strongly inclined to fill some one of the cabinet positions by an appointment from California but has not yet fully determined whether the pressing claims of other states and sections will admit of his leaving a place for the Pacific coast at all. The present probability, however, is decidedly in favor of the reservation of a cabinet appointment for California, and in the event General Garfield's choice will fall upon him, he has under consideration, namely, those of ex-Senator Anton A Sargent and Congressman Horace Davis. Which one of the two will in this case be selected has not yet been disclosed and the personal friends of both gentlemen in this city seem to be equally confident; but the general impression of Garfield's most intimate friends in congress is that the chances of Horace Davis now preponderate.

COLORADO SCHOOL LANDS.

The senate to day passed to bill introduced by Hill, of Colorado, to enable that state to take lands for school purposes in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections, found to be mineral lands. This bill accomplishes two important objects; for it not only gives Colorado the privilege of selecting several thousand acres in lieu of that withheld, but also for the first time provides for promptly and definitely determining what land in the 16th and 36th sections is mineral and what is non-mineral. It is provided that upon the secretary of the interior's deciding as to the character of the land the title of the state to such land shall thereby be permanently settled, and hence no disquieting question in regard to its character can be raised thereafter.

WASHINGTON BREVITIES.

The amount of legal tenders received by the treasury yesterday from national banks for the retiring circulation was \$280,000. The deposits since the passage of the funding bill by the senate aggregate \$4,792,700. Attorney General Devens expresses the opinion that additional legislation is not necessary to protect the right of the United States.

The house bill pending in the senate to protect purchasers of articles against patent vendors, is regarded by the senate as imperfect. The senate proposes to offer a substitute with provisions so sweeping as to protect all innocent purchasers of patented articles and to punish men who attempt to extort a royalty from innocent purchasers.

A great deal of comment is made on the fact that the president's message to be delivered at the opening of congress has not been printed. There have been numerous applications for it.

The agricultural appropriation bill appropriates \$10,000 for reclamation of arid lands by means of experimental artesian well boring. Belford obtained an increase of this amount to \$30,000 in the committee of the whole, but his amendment was finally defeated.

Vice President-elect Arthur visited the senate chamber in company with Conkling, who introduced him to many senators on both sides of the chamber. Blaine also made his reappearance in the senate after a long absence. He was heartily congratulated by democrats as well republican associates. He subsequently had a talk with Arthur.

Senator Carpenter Hopelessly Ill.

MILWAUKEE, February 23.—A telegram from Senator Carpenter's daughter to friends here states the senator is very low. Physicians have given up hope.

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RELIEVING THE MONEY MARKET.

It is learned upon good authority, though not yet officially, that Secretary Sherman intends to pay out the five millions already received from banks retiring circulation and all which come in from that source in the purchase of bonds. This is in addition to the notice sent this morning in relation to redeeming on presentation, the bonds embraced in the hundred and first call.

Secretary Sherman states, relative to the present movement of national banks to retire their circulation, that this movement of the banks is to avoid the operations of the fifth section of the funding bill, which provides that from and after a certain date three per cent bonds shall be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation, necessarily has brought into the treasury large sums of money; that it only affects the money market in the city of New York where deposits must be made, and draws directly from the banks or street currency needed there for business operations. Secretary Sherman says he can and will pay out this money; and also surplus revenue in payment for bonds for the sinking fund offered at par and accruing interest; that the treasury can't interpose further than to apply its surplus currency in excess of the redemption fund to the reduction of the public debt. Called bonds are preferred, but if these are not offered sixes will probably be taken on the same terms; namely, at par and accruing interest. Bonds must be sent to Washington to be rectified, but will promptly be paid for at either of the principal depositories of the United States.

CARPENTER'S DEATH.

The senate received in mournful silence the announcement by Cameron of his colleague's death. Cameron made a few appropriate remarks and offered a resolution expressive of the profound sorrow of the senate and providing that the senate take charge of the remains and remove them to Milwaukee in charge of the sergeant at arms, and that the senate, as an additional mark of respect, adjourn. Pendleton seconded the resolution in a heartfelt speech and the senate adjourned.

The death of Senator Carpenter will make it impossible for the republicans to control the organization of the next senate immediately upon its assembling, even if Mahone or Davis will vote with the republicans. The Wisconsin legislature cannot constitutionally fill the vacancy prior to the second Tuesday after receiving notice from the governor of its existence. Hence, no election can take place before March 8th, and it will probably be delayed beyond that date, as a number of powerful competitors for the succession are already in the field. Philetus Sawyer, who has been elected to succeed Angus Cameron, comes from eastern Wisconsin, and the western portion of the state will now claim the right to furnish a successor to Carpenter. Among the most prominent candidates are ex-Senator Howe, Gross, Keys, and Governor Pound, and possibly Senator Gurney whose present term expires on the 4th of April.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—News from Madison of a reliable character states that a combination of forces against E W Keys narrows the contest between Keys and Senator Cameron for successor to Carpenter. It is believed here that Cameron will succeed.

Senator Carpenter Dead.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Senator Carpenter passed away quietly, his wife, son and daughter, Dr. Fox, of Milwaukee, and C. G. Williams, of Wisconsin, being present. He sank quietly away without a struggle, simply dying from exhaustion incident to the disease that had spent itself upon his system. Three days ago vapor baths were tried upon him with apparent success, and delusive hopes were held out that he would recover.

His health has been failing for about two years past. Several times he has been down with no expectation of recovery. His naturally strong constitution enabled him to rally from these several attacks but he has been almost wrecked the past six months. It is thought his death was caused directly by Bright's disease of the kidneys. There was general dissolution of vital energies. Yesterday afternoon he had improved considerably and it was expected he might again be able to get about. During the night, however, he grew worse and it was known he could not live. Last Friday he was out in his carriage and called upon the president and the several departments. He went to bed next day and never rose again.

Arrangements for the usual congressional honors in connection with the funeral are not yet decided upon, and the funeral services will take place at the senator's late residence at 2:30 Sunday next. The remains will then be deposited temporarily in a vault in the congressional cemetery and be conveyed to Wisconsin accompanied by a committee of five senators and the sergeant at arms soon after the close of the present session. A congressional committee to escort the remains to Wisconsin will be named by the vice president to-morrow. Ex Governor Dillingham and wife, of Vermont, are on their way to attend the funeral.

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FUNDING BILL.

The house will probably pass the senate bill removing the tax of bank deposits. Infus-

tial members of both houses say this fact will be compensation for the 3 per cent. bill. The ways and means committee this morning considered senate amendments of the funding bill. The majority were agreed to. Section 4 was amended; authorizing the secretary of the treasury to use from time to time not over \$50,000,000 at one time of standard gold and silver coin in the treasury to redeem 5 and 6 per cents., and authorizing him at any time to apply surplus money in the treasury to purchase or redeem any bonds or treasury notes. Section 5 was amended by extending from July 1st to September 1st the time when banks must deposit new bonds to secure circulation. The committee met again to-morrow. Friends of the bill intend to move to consider it and concur in the senate amendments. Some members prefer the slower way of non concurrence and reference to a conference committee. It may yet fail to pass if opinions are divided as to procedure.

UTE INDIAN AGREEMENT.

Judge Lawrence, first comptroller of the treasury, has just rendered a decision in the matter of Ute Indian contracts, in which he maintains since the act of March 31, 1871, no treaty could be made with an Indian nation or tribe with the United States; that an agreement may be made with such nations or tribes in pursuance of an act of congress, that it is the general rule that as to the rights of other governments under the treaty it takes effect from its date, to which ratification relates back, but so far as it operates in individual rights the doctrine of relation does not apply and it takes effect from its final ratification; that the agreement authorized by the act of June 15, 1880, relative to the Ute Indians, is not a treaty, and that under said agreement and act the annual interest to be distributed per capita to the Ute Indians is to be computed as commencing September 11, 1880.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAIL.

MIDDLETON, N. J., February 24.—A mail train on the New York & Midland railway this morning was wrecked by a broken rail just east of Ogdensburg. A combined smoking and mail car and a passenger coach went down a steep embankment twelve feet high, turning over twice. Both instantly took fire from overturned stoves and burned up. The passengers, over a dozen in number, were all got out alive, some slightly scorched and more or less hurt, but none fatally.

Dueling Murder.

DARLINGTON, S. C., February 24.—In today's proceedings in the trial of Colonel Shadrack for the murder of Colonel Shadrack in a duel last summer, the court room was crowded. The jury was formed without much trouble, composed exclusively of whites, the defence challenging every negro called. Eye witnesses testified to the facts of the duel substantially as heretofore published. Several swore Cash was urged by his son just before the principals took their position to be certain to kill Shannon, and Cash replied that he would do it as sure as there was a world.

WHAT HANCOCK WILL DO AT WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, February 24.—General Hancock was interviewed to-day in regard to his intended visit to Washington during the inauguration. He declines to talk on political subjects, but said he thought it only proper for him to accept the polite and formal invitation given him. He was asked to be the guest of the chairman of the committee, but has engaged a room at Wormsley's, in order that he may be free to receive callers without imposing upon his host. He has not decided whether his attendance will be in a military or in a civilian capacity. It is his intention not to attend the ball in the evening, but he will be present in the senate chamber during the inaugural ceremonies.

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WHITTAKER COURT MARTIAL.

NEW YORK, February 24.—In the Whittaker court martial Cadet Burnett, recently stationed in New Mexico, but who found Whittaker when he was bound, gave a public exhibition of the manner in which he was lying. Having a cadet jacket, a bedstead and the whole outfit in the court room he tied himself as he claimed Whittaker was tied and created quite a sensation under the coaching of the judge and advocate general.

KNIGHTS OF MOMUS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—The Knights of Momus celebrated their seventh anniversary to-night. There were in the procession seventeen royal cars handsomely decorated and illustrating scenes from popular subjects. The city hall and many residences and business houses were illuminated.

STEAMER LOST.

CHICAGO, February 24.—The Inter-Ocean's New York special says the agents of the steamship Bristol City, which sailed from this port for Bristol, December 28th, and which has not been heard from since, fear all hopes of her safety must be abandoned. The owners in Bristol still think they may yet reach Bristol. The vessel was commanded by Captain John A. Peters and had a crew of 28, mostly married men living near Bristol. She carried no passengers. Her cargo was mostly provisions. She was an iron vessel, built in 1879, and was known as a water ballast steamer. She was 1,134 tons, 260 feet long, and owned by C. Hill & Sons, of Bristol, England.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

SILVER BARS, 113½. MONEY STRINGENT. GOVERNMENTS WEAK. STOCKS CLOSED IRREGULAR. FOLLOWING ARE THE QUOTATIONS:

WESTERN UNION.....	115	PANAMA.....	228
QUICKSILVER.....	14½	UNION PACIFIC.....	118½
PACIFIC MAIL.....	55½	U. P. BONDS.....	114½
MARIPOSAS.....	4	CENTRAL PACIFIC.....	87½
WELLS, FARO.....	118	C. P. BONDS.....	115½
N.Y. CENTRAL.....	145%	SUTRO TUNNEL.....	1½
ERIE.....	48½		

COMSTOCK MINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—A Virginia dispatch says: Work has been commenced on the upper levels of the Belcher mine, preparatory to extracting low grade ores. The superintendent expects in time to keep two mills running and will ask the miners' union to allow men to work part of the mine at reduced wages. It is possible this is the beginning of a movement that will result in the general working of low grade ores of the Comstock

We would like to change assessors with Arapahoe this spring.

Any vague legislation of the past session can be immediately traced to Denver mud. It troubled a great many.

The Chronicle says we "talk as if it was certain that the capitol would be located here after the next election." Well, why should we not?

Dr. O. E. French is strongly urged as a member of the state board of medical examiners. He is a physician of great experience and ability.

Kearney has promised to go to Ireland if \$1,000 are raised to pay his expenses. A great many of us would be willing to be patriots on the same terms.

The Tribune considers it metropolitan to have mud. This is a great mistake. There's plenty of mud in a pig sty. It is metropolitan to clean off the mud.

Now that Arkansas has decided to pronounce her name properly let us pronounce our river and valley in the same way. There is no good reason for saying Arkansaw.

The Leadville Herald should be well thanked by Judge Belford for what it has done. He could best show his gratitude by embracing some of the Herald's sound silver views.

The Leadville Democrat urges the appointment of Judge McMorris to the district judgeship of Lake. Judge McMorris was very popular in the mining districts and his appointment would give good satisfaction.

The Denver Republican yesterday had a very sensible article in favor of having the capital at Denver. One of the objections to having it in a small city like this of ours it would corrupt the town. We may say we are willing to take our chances.

The following from the Times is worth considering by our granger and labor reform element: "Colorado is constantly inviting capital for investment, and her newspapers cannot afford to snedr at the monied interest, and rejoice at legislation which is certain to injure capitalists and create disorder in the currency."

An impudent writer suggests that now would be a good time to review the United States navy, on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington. [Chicago Inter Ocean.]

Or if the navy could get across the plains, Sixteenth street, Denver, would be an excellent parade ground.

If Arapahoe assesses dairy stock at \$20 per head, American beef cattle at \$12, half grade at \$10 and so on down to the lowest grade at \$6, how many of each of the above grades must an Arapahoe county stock man have to make his assessment average \$5 a head?

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE, in discussing the school section bill, constantly ignore the fact that the land must be sold at public auction at more than its appraised value. [Denver Times.]

And the Times ignores the fact that the bill was considered iniquitous by two of its four senators and by the men in the state interested in education.

The Denver News thinks that if Colorado can have only one of two positions, that a membership of the international coinage conference would be more valuable than a membership of the cabinet. This is true. When you come to the real practical benefit to this state of having a member of the cabinet, there is none with the possible exception of the secretaryship of the interior.

Our dispatches show, as we stated yesterday, that the funding bill is essentially a democratic measure. It is a bill which seems to have been specially designed to hamper the incoming republican administration and defeat refunding. It requires of our secretary of the treasury what the English parliament would not think of requiring of its financial secretary.

Extraordinary parliamentary rules are being introduced into the English parliament which, according to our ideas, cut off free speech. Mr. Gladstone a few weeks ago secured the passage of the following new rule so as to prevent filibustering:

"Method for the better conduct of the house on future occasions. If upon notice given a motion be made that the state of public business is urgent, and if, on the call of the speaker, forty members shall support it by rising in their places, the speaker shall forthwith put the question, no debate, no amendment, no adjournment being allowed; and if on the voices being given he shall be without doubt that the noes have it his decision shall not be challenged; but, if otherwise, a division may be forthwith taken, and if the question is resolved in the affirmative by a majority of not less than three to one, the powers of the house for the regulation of its business upon the several stages of bills, and upon motions, and all other matters shall be and remain with the speaker, until the speaker shall declare that the state of public business is no longer urgent."

According to this forty members of the house with the speaker can cut off debate or motions. Such a thing is unknown in our legislative bodies except when the previous question has been moved which requires a two-thirds vote. The powers given the speaker are despotic and the whole rule is revolutionary. Mr. Gladstone ought to have invented some fairer method to cut off the factious delays of the home rulers and land leaguers.

The Republican of Tuesday contains a summary of the Arapahoe investigation, which we will assume to be correct as it is published in a Denver paper. Before examining the Arapahoe county assessor, ex-Auditor Stimson was called to the stand to testify in regard to the manner in which the taxes were levied. Some of our state business is done on extraordinary principles, as Mr. Stimson's testimony shows. He says he sent printed lists of the levy to the different counties, and because no acknowledgement was made, he supposed that they had received the documents. Now, in most offices this would be considered reason for supposing that they had not been received. But the fact that El Paso paid but one-tenth of a mill in 1879 for the School of Mines when one-fifth was due, and the matter was not noticed for over a year afterwards, shows most extraordinary book keeping in either the treasurer's or auditor's office, or both.

But we wish particularly to refer to Arapahoe county. Assessor Roberts' attention was called to the fact that some cattle were assessed at only \$5 a head. He only remarked that it was a departure from the schedule and the mistakes were found too late to remedy. This shows unpardonable carelessness because the mistake could hardly have passed unnoticed.

Mr. Clark, the gentleman who made the stock assessment, put in his own 500 head at \$5. Mr. Ernest put 7,000 head at \$5, and there were other blunders of the same sort. Mr. Roberts was paid to detect just such mistakes and could have done so if he had attended to business.

Regarding money and credits Mr. Roberts testified as follows:

In regard to the decrease in credits in Arapahoe county, from \$688,000 in 1879 to \$369,000 in 1880, Mr. Roberts testified:

"In explaining that, I can go back to 1874, when I was assessor for the first time. In that year, I was a new hand and was anxious to make a good showing, so I went to the records and took down every mortgage and trust deed, amounting to \$1,000,000, and put them on the assessment roll for taxation. The levy was made, but only a small fraction was ever collected, the rest being still standing as delinquent. A test case was made, and was decided against the county. After that we quit taking the assessment roll off the records."

I made the assessments up to 1879. In that year Mr. Terpening was assessor, and was anxious to make a good showing. He, therefore, went on supposition, and rolled up a fictitious valuation according to his own idea of what moneys and credits a man ought to have. The result is that the bulk of the taxes of that year could not be collected.

Regarding Arapahoe's inability to collect taxes on mortgages and trust deeds we will say nothing except that other counties can do it. But he says that the moneys and credits of \$688,000 in the 1879 assessment were "fictitious valuation" and intimates that the assessment of \$369,000 this year is just. Mr. Roberts shows an extraordinary amount of cheek in attempting to justify such an assessment. With \$6,000,000 in the banks, a large number of lenders, such an amount is absurdly low. It is even \$25,000 less than the money and credits of El Paso when it should be at least ten times more. We doubt if on May 1, last year, we had a tenth of the money on deposit in our banks that there was in the Denver banks. His remark elsewhere that some of the capitalists drop their hands before swearing that they have no money or credits is flippancy and also shows that no effort was made to get them. Men like John Evans, Dave Moffat, Governor Routt, Mr. Tabor, Geo. Trich, Walter Cheesman, none of whom gave in any money and credits, ought to have been compelled to perjure themselves squarely if at all for it is hard to believe that these men did not have any personal property.

Regarding the small number of polls, Mr. Roberts testified as follows:

Mr. Hudson asked how the poll was reduced from 3,000 in 1879 to 1,785 in 1880. Mr. Roberts replied that the law put a poll tax only on males. Mr. Terpening changed the rule, and included the females.

Mr. Hudson called attention to the difference in the polls of Arapahoe and El Paso. El Paso has less than one third the population of Arapahoe, yet has a poll of 1,400 to Arapahoe's 1,700.

Mr. Roberts replied that the smaller the population was, the greater would be the proportion of the listed property and the poll, because greater care could be given to the assessment. "Denver has a large floating population—men who have nothing beyond the clothes they wear, and the assessor cannot make an accurate enrollment. We know that there were five or six thousand more who ought to pay poll tax, but we had not the time to look after them, so we took the lists as they came in, and did not go out to canvass the county. Mr. Terpening listed all the cripples in town, all over and all under age. We extended the poll box only to those persons who filed their lists."

This is bad pleading. If Mr. Roberts had simply made the statements regarding his own assessment without attacking that of Mr. Terpening it would not have been so bad. In 1879 Denver claimed to have a population of 30,000. Three thousand and nine hundred polls in such a city would have been rather small. We presume Denver would have cast at least 6,000 votes at that time. But Mr. Roberts states that Mr. Terpening was obliged in making so many to list females and cripples over and under age. Mr. Roberts returns 1,700 polls in a city whose census showed 36,000 people, whose registration last fall was about 16,000 and whose vote was about 8,000 and considers no apology.

The editor of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE should let his literary proclivities lead out in the shape of yellow covered fiction. Then his efforts would catch the multitude for whom they are best adapted. His "Pike's Peak volcano" has at last found its way into the Scenic American, where it is given in perfect good faith. In simple mendacity, which his O'Keefe stories really are, there is nothing smart, funny, nor unfortunately, nothing novel. By those absolutely unacquainted with the facts they are, therefore, often accepted as surprising, but not altogether impossible incidents. Fiction is all right in its proper sphere, but is delusive in the local columns of a newspaper, as shown in the fact that one of our grocerymen received a letter from his mother, beseeching him to return east lest he should become the victim of the Pike's Peak volcano.

Anthony Barto, a Chinese interpreter at Buffalo, was charged by Ling Ting with robbing his trunks of \$1,300 in gold and silver coin and \$400 worth of silks. Ting recently came from California.

As the poll tax goes to support the military and Arapahoe gets the most of it for hermilia, there is no good reason why she should not pay her proportion or that the assessor should not attempt to do his duty.

The investigation of Mr. Roberts shows an extraordinary amount of looseness in the assessor's department in Arapahoe. No returns are revised or attempts made to have them complete or accurate. If a man wants to perjure himself everything is made easy. Only such polls are taken as come to the office. Men are allowed to drop their arms when they come to money and credits, and thus ease their conscience. The investigation does not overthrow a single charge made against the fairness of the Arapahoe assessor.

A Political Paradox.

New York Evening Post.

It was predicted that President Hayes' refusal to conciliate the factions of his party at the beginning of his administration would split the party and make its defeat certain four years later.

But when the next presidential election was over it was conceded that the party's strength was due principally to the cleanliness and generally high tone of President Hayes' administration.

It would not be altogether surprising if attempts by President Garfield to harmonize the party should be followed by the party's defeat in 1884.

In politics causes do not always result in the anticipated effects.

A Busy Man.

General Grant is one of the busiest men in the country. He is to day in Mexican railroad enterprises, has an interest of \$50,000 in a broker house here, is president of the New York International Exhibition company, and director in Victor Newcomb's new bank of the United States. It is understood that \$350,000 in money has just been raised for him, and his stomach holds out, notwithstanding the innumerable dinners he takes, while he looks down upon all his critics with a substantial and composure terrible for them to regard.—"Gath."

Extravagance in 1841.

Fernando Wood was a member of the congress which appropriated \$30,000 in aid of Professor Morse's experimental telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore. Mr. Wood voted for the appropriation and was, in consequence, defeated in the next race for congress by the intelligent voters of his district, who couldn't tolerate a representative who would waste public money on such a chimerical project as that of transmitting intelligence upon wires strung upon poles.

The appropriation of \$5,000 to improve the so called capitol grounds is, in the eyes of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, an offset for the \$20,000 got by the Colorado Springs institution. Both belong to the state, but it seems to make a large difference in the next race for congress by the intelligent voters of his district, who couldn't tolerate a representative who would waste public money on such a chimerical project as that of transmitting intelligence upon wires strung upon poles.

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We would inform the Times that if the state had not determined that the Dearborn institute should be here, and the buildings had not been put up, El Paso would have had no right to request money to improve the proposed grounds, and, if the request had been made, the legislature would have been negligent of the treasury in granting it. The trouble with the Times is, that it assumes that the capitol question is settled when it is not. If the state should vote this fall to have the capitol located elsewhere, this \$5,000 will have been completely wasted.

The annual statement for 1880 of the Mutual Life Insurance company, of New York, is printed elsewhere in this issue. This is the largest private corporation in the world and its financial operations rival in magnitude those of our national government or of the Bank of England. The assets of the Mutual Life are one third larger than the combined capital of all the National Banks in New York City and the amount of its outstanding insurance approaches in volume the total National Bank currency in circulation. The income of this company last year was \$17,140,664 and it paid on policies during that time \$13,160,694. It has invested \$91,735,786 for the payment of policies in the future as they may become due, and this sum they intend to sacredly guard, so that the beneficiaries when bereft of the care and support of husbands and fathers, shall not also be left penniless. The Mutual Life is considered the exemplar of all that is good in life insurance with none of the evils that have crept into the system as administered by some other life companies.

Perfectly Awful.

George Town Miner.

The editor of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE should let his literary proclivities lead out in the shape of yellow covered fiction. Then his efforts would catch the multitude for whom they are best adapted. His "Pike's Peak volcano" has at last found its way into the Scenic American, where it is given in perfect good faith. In simple mendacity, which his O'Keefe stories really are, there is nothing smart, funny, nor unfortunately, nothing novel.

By those absolutely unacquainted with the facts they are, therefore, often accepted as surprising, but not altogether impossible incidents. Fiction is all right in its proper sphere, but is delusive in the local columns of a newspaper, as shown in the fact that one of our grocerymen received a letter from his mother, beseeching him to return east lest he should become the victim of the Pike's Peak volcano.

This is bad pleading. If Mr. Roberts had simply made the statements regarding his own assessment without attacking that of Mr. Terpening it would not have been so bad. In 1879 Denver claimed to have a population of 30,000. Three thousand and nine hundred polls in such a city would have been rather small. We presume Denver would have cast at least 6,000 votes at that time. But Mr. Roberts states that Mr. Terpening was obliged in making so many to list females and cripples over and under age. Mr. Roberts returns 1,700 polls in a city whose census showed 36,000 people, whose registration last fall was about 16,000 and whose vote was about 8,000 and considers no apology.

Anthony Barto, a Chinese interpreter at Buffalo, was charged by Ling Ting with robbing his trunks of \$1,300 in gold and silver coin and \$400 worth of silks. Ting recently came from California.

As the poll tax goes to support the military and Arapahoe gets the most of it for hermilia, there is no good reason why she should not pay her proportion or that the assessor should not attempt to do his duty.

The investigation of Mr. Roberts shows an extraordinary amount of looseness in the assessor's department in Arapahoe. No returns are revised or attempts made to have them complete or accurate. If a man wants to perjure himself everything is made easy. Only such polls are taken as come to the office. Men are allowed to drop their arms when they come to money and credits, and thus ease their conscience. The investigation does not overthrow a single charge made against the fairness of the Arapahoe assessor.

A Political Paradox.

New York Evening Post.

It was predicted that President Hayes' refusal to conciliate the factions of his party at the beginning of his administration would split the party and make its defeat certain four years later.

But when the next presidential election was over it was conceded that the party's strength was due principally to the cleanliness and generally high tone of President Hayes' administration.

It would not be altogether surprising if attempts by President Garfield to harmonize the party should be followed by the party's defeat in 1884.

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Silver is rising in value. Colorado should rejoice.

B. F. Zallinger, a prominent Denver journalist, went to Europe yesterday to get a fortune. This is a double pleasure.

The Golden Transcript congratulates the democracy of Jefferson on the reputation its representative, Hon. Henry Lee, made for himself in the legislature. This is eminently proper.

Twenty years ago Stephen A. Douglass held Lincoln's hat while he read the inaugural address. General Hancock will not take as active a part in the coming inaugural ceremonies.

Our representatives are running wild. Senator Teller voted with the democrats on the funding bill and Judge Belford says that the democrats are better silver men than the republicans.

Senator Teller can have the sweet consciousness that his vote to have the interest on the new bonds 3 per cent. instead of 3½ per cent. will seriously cripple the incoming republican administration.

Late in the canvass Denver will argue that the capital should be located at that place, so as to prevent the wasting of the \$5,000 which the state appropriated to improve certain grounds there.

Considering that Denver did not pay her part of the state taxes, it was rather impudent in her to ask for \$5,000 to improve grounds on which the people have not yet decided to build the capitol.

The worst thing that the silver interests of the country could have happen would be the appointment of Senator Jones on the international commission. He is a pronounced greenbacker and cannot be considered in any way a loyal friend of silver.

These resolutions of Irish sympathy are the most despicable kind of buncion. They endorse the most unprincipled and selfish kind of agitators. The agitation now going on in Ireland is not in the interest of the Irish people, but of a few unprincipled politicians.

Among the candidates for state engineer is Mr. E. S. Nettleton. He is a man of great ability as an engineer and great integrity of character. We do not think a better selection could be made. His appointment would be made for common sense rather than political reasons.

The Georgetown Courier publishes a letter from W. T. Reynolds, chairman of the republican county committee of Clear Creek, in regard to the charge that Hamill sent money into Gilpin county to defeat Belford. It is a denial in toto of the charge. This ought to be sufficient to call for an explanation from Judge Belford.

The Georgetown Courier is of the opinion that Mr. Coulter did not give true testimony in the lottery business. It intimates that Coulter's companion was Captain Suydam of the lottery company. Well we are of the opinion that a man who could introduce such a bill as his Indian bill, could be guilty of most anything.

The country press ought not to be annoyed at the acidity of the Denver press. It should have our sympathy. With the apportionment defeat, the legislation of the Arapahoe fraudulent assessment; the mud, the Holly water, &c., we do not wonder that there is a tinge of bitterness in the columns of the Denver papers. They should cheer up. The mud will soon dry up.

In some cases that have recently been tried before the police court, Judge Williams has gone out of his way to unjustly attack our police force. We do not think that our officers are perfect, but they should not be attacked unjustly. In the cases under discussion, they did no more than their duty. Such attacks as have been made tend to injure very much the efficiency of the police, and are not the part of a good citizen.

The Tribune is quite facetious over the assessment investigation. It is well to improve the present. Our fun is coming. He laughs best who laughs last. By the way the indignation meeting spoken of will take place in Denver and will be attended by those cattle men whose cattle were assessed for \$12 to \$20. They will not relish the fact that the cattle of Ernest, Hitson and other rich men were assessed at \$5 a head.

The Republican yesterday morning stated the assessment investigation committee were likely to adjourn until May. This will be a great mistake. It is necessary some report should be made before the next assessment in May. Unless this is done, the total valuation of the state will be considerably reduced and the tax levy will be insufficient to pay the expenses of the state. Several counties have already determined to greatly reduce their assessment unless Arapahoe reforms. This is a matter of great moment to the state. The appropriations by this legislature were quite large and it will be necessary that the total valuation of the state be increased rather than decreased to have the state tax of four mills for general purposes sufficient to meet these appropriations. It is therefore to be hoped that the committee will continue and finish the investigation so that a report can be made, embodying some practical suggestions, before the county assessors begin their work.

THE SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE should be careful how it speaks of the passage of a bill by the assembly to give Denver some of the school lands. That bill was no more in the interest of Denver than it was of Boulder or Pueblo, and probably Colorado Springs. The names of none of them appear in the bill, but there is so much virtue laying around loose in the later named place that the bill should have specially exempted it from participating in the provisions. [Denver Times.]

If the Times wishes to agitate this subject, we shall be glad to discuss it further. It is quite true as the Times says that the bill may apply to Colorado Springs as much as to Denver, but it is not true that the bill is in the interest of other towns beside Denver. No other town asked for it. The bill was introduced to enable Denver to get hold of the most valuable section of school land in the state. If any proof were demanded, the debate in the senate would be sufficient. Colonel Jacobson urged it on this ground alone and Senator Streeter opposed it on this ground. In this debate the purpose of the bill was entirely unmasked. The entire discussion turned on the school section near Denver. We said the original design of the bill was to get possession of the entire school section for Denver. At this time we were informed by the best informed man in school matters in the state that this section near Denver was *more valuable than all the other school lands put together*. He said the bill was nothing more or less than a robbery of the school fund. He therefore opposed it. This opened our eyes. When this bill came up for passage in the senate it was amended so as to provide for the sale of only half the section. This amendment was made by the friends of the measure, as they saw the bill could not pass providing for the sale of the entire section. The friends of the measure then claimed that a beautiful park on one-half of the section would double the remainder in value. This appeared plausible and the bill passed.

But even in this shape it was opposed by Senators Rogers and Church, both Denver men. Though a tremendous pressure was brought against them by their constituents, they opposed the bill at the risk of political death. The bill could not have been a fair one or a just one under the circumstances. The Times should explain this vote of Senator Rogers if it wants to convince the public that the original bill was not a plan to rob the school funds of the state. The land has doubled in value within a year. Even if half the school section is bought at the market value, it will still be little less than robbery. The land is increasing in value far more rapidly than money at Colorado rates. If the land were kept for a few years, it could be sold for millions. At the present time, it is estimated that the land, divided into house lots, would be worth over half a million. If the measure had been a just one, it would not have been opposed by all the friends of the common school system in the state, and by so upright a legislator as Senator Rogers.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE attempts to defend house bill No. 161, but fails to explain why five hundred people in one section of the state shall be equal to six thousand in another. [Leadville Herald.]

We will explain with pleasure. It is to enable every county in the state with the exception of Grand and Routt, to have representation in the next legislature. We think the apportionment of 1876 was not well advised because it did not arrange for county representation. We think it was a shame that Lake, the second county in the state in wealth and population, did not have a representative of its own on the floor of the house, while El Paso county had two. An apportionment in 1876 like the present one would have prevented this injustice. We think that no other county in the state should run the risk of similar treatment. We confidently believe and predict that when the legislature meets two years from now, house bill number 161 will give a more just representation to the different sections of the state than the one advocated by Senator Jacobson.

The legislature of the state is supposed to be purely a popular body, but how it can be a popular body with several thousand people unrepresented, must be explained by the Colorado Springs GAZETTE. [Leadville Herald.]

That is a conundrum. We will answer it in Yankee fashion. How was the late legislature a popular body when El Paso county with 7,000 population had two representatives in the lower house and Leadville with 20,000 population did not have any? It took the three great counties of Chaffee, Lake and Gunnison, with a population not far from 35,000 to make one district. There are a good many sides to this question.

It is rumored that Grant is about to resign the presidency of the World's commission because the responses to the call for money are coming in slowly. This is so unlike Grant that we can hardly believe it is true. He is above all things plucky and undaunted by adversity. We should naturally suppose that this drawback would make him all the more tenacious of his position.

Mr. Conkling's interests and those of the country do not conflict.

There is one town in Maryland where there is a heavy penalty for denying the Trinity. Ingersoll does not lecture there,

SILVER COINAGE.

Considerable interest is now being felt in the proposed international conference at Paris. For the last year the holding of this conference has been inevitable. Circumstances have changed since we sought a conference in 1878. We are well off compared with the Latin Union and Germany. Gradually we have been drawing their gold and now we have a good share of it. One of the results of the conference, which is not at all unlikely, is that we shall change our ratio from 1 to 16 to 1 to 15½. It is evident that either the Latin Union or our country must change the ratio because one of the purposes of the conference is to fix a common ratio. The United States can change easier than the Latin Union because it has so much less coined. At the ratio of 1 to 15½ the United States would make about \$2,500,000 by recoinage the silver now coined at the ratio of 1 to 16. If the Latin Union were to change to our ratio they would lose about \$25,000,000. It would be very natural for them to oppose such a change. Therefore we say it is not unlikely that we coin in the future at 1 to 15½, a matter of great importance to our miners.

The result so auspicious to the silver interests of Colorado has been brought about by the conservative course of bi-metallists like Garfield who have been frequently called the enemies of silver because they

would not endorse the extreme measures of greenbacks like Bland, Germany and France both have desired that America should take the initiative in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, because they wanted America to absorb all the surplus silver so that Germany would be rid of her surplus silver and France could begin to coin again with safety. But America refused to bear the brunt of the battle and only coined enough to keep her own silver product from falling below what it was in 1877. The result has been that America has been growing financially stronger at the expense of France. The conservative conduct has virtually compelled France to make overtures to us and has reversed the position of the two countries. We can now afford to be independent. The prospect now is that the silver from our mines may have a market value of 130 cents an ounce. Our miners should follow this question and see who have been the real friends of silver. They will find that intelligence is better than demagogery. We think they will find that the intelligent and true bi-metallists, led by the Denver Times in this state, will be found their best friends.

THE LAND LEAGUERS.

The selfishness of the Land Leaguers agitation has been well exposed in a speech by John Bright in the house of commons. It is a well known fact that John Bright has opposed for thirty years the tenure of land system in Ireland. He has never failed when opportunity offered to express his sympathy with the Irish tenantry. He has supported all reasonable measures for the overthrow of the landlord system. Criticisms from such a man on the methods of the land leaguers have a peculiar force. It cannot be said that they come from a friend of the landlord system but an enemy.

It will accordingly open the eyes of some as to the nature of this agitation to read the following:

"What have these gentlemen done? They have to a large extent demoralized the people whom they profess to befriend. We have heard a voice which comes from the counties of Ireland and tells every tenant not only that his rent is too high, which in many cases may be true, but that he is at liberty to fix his own rent—that he is at liberty to fix his own price for something which he has bought, and that if he likes, and if he finds, that the condition of his family is such that it would be convenient and agreeable to pay no rent at all, he is at liberty to pay no rent. I am not stating anything here which any man in Great Britain or Ireland can contradict. I had a letter the other day from one of the most respected men in Ireland. He told me that when his rents became due some rents were paid; but a number of the tenants wished that he should only give a receipt for one-half the money which had been paid. It was that these people might present the paper with a lie upon it to your friends of the land league committee, and that, the paper being so presented, they might be saved the menace, the terror—it might be the outrage—to which they would otherwise be subjected, if it were known they had paid the full rent. I have no liking for high rents. I am not an Irish or an English landowner. Therefore, I have no personal interest in the matter. My sympathies are all with the Irish tenantry, and I would do anything that lay in my power to improve their condition; but to improve their condition the very last thing I would think of doing would be to destroy their honesty of feeling and their sense of honor."

Mr. Bright concluded by saying:

"I take comfort in believing that notwithstanding the present time of trouble, there is visible in the Irish people throughout an improvement which those who are not acquainted with their condition now, but who were acquainted with their condition fifty years ago, would hardly think possible. The wages in Ireland are double, nay, triple, what they were fifty years ago. All over Ireland people are better dressed, and with certain temporary exceptions, better fed than they were thirty, forty or fifty years ago; and, notwithstanding all that we see and all that is true and to be regretted in the condition of Ireland, the population of that country are far superior in condition, and intelligence, and civilization than in the days when I entered this house."

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Books of 1880.

The Publishers' Weekly, in a recent issue, makes an approximate summary of the books of 1880, as follows:

Fiction.....	292
Juvenile books.....	270
Theology and religion.....	239
Biography, memoirs, etc.....	151
Education—language.....	131
Description, travel, etc.....	115
Medical science.....	114
Poetry and the drama.....	111
Literary history and miscellany.....	106
Political and social.....	99
H story.....	72
Useful arts.....	63
Law.....	62
Natural sciences.....	56
Fine arts—illustrated works.....	44
Domestic and rural.....	43
Amusements, sports, etc.....	32
Humor and satire.....	30
Music (chiefly church and school).....	24
Mental and moral philosophy.....	22
Total.....	2,076

While fiction heads the list, the large number of theological, biographical, and educational works is worthy of note. While many of the juvenile books doubtless would properly belong in fiction, the weekly deprecates, however, the large amount of trashy juvenile literature which floods the country. But it is safe to say that there is an improvement, and many valuable and interesting books, historical, biographical, and literary, have been added to juvenile libraries.

The list will do much to correct the idea that has gone abroad that American readers are given over to light literature. The Weekly names among the most meritorious works of fiction by American authors:

Mrs. Whitney's "Odd or Even," Howell's "Undiscovered Country," Aldrich's "Stillwater Tragedy," Cable's "Grandfather," Murray's "Origin and Growth of the Psalms," Renouf's "Religion of Ancient Egypt," Abbott's "Authorship of the Fourth Go-pel," Beecher's "Eden Tableau," the "Bampton, Hulseau, and Donellan Lectures," Dexter's "Congregationalism," and Hughes' "Manliness of Christ."

Of miscellaneous works it further says:

The memoirs of Metternich, Mme. de Remusat, and Kossuth, and the lives of the Baroness Bunsen, Sister Dora, Channing, Buckle, Bushnell, Hodge, Guizot, Governor Andrew, Livingstone, Goethe, and Fox made the year memorable in the department of biography. In poetry notable works are not numerous, though new works by Tennyson, Longfellow, and Holmes were published, Escott's "England," Schliemann's "Ilios," and Miss Bird's "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan" are among the most important volumes of travel; and in the department of history, essays and criticism, mental and moral, political and social science, and the natural sciences, there were a number of notable books, representing fresh and valuable contributions to literature.

Altogether, the year 1880 was far from being one of literary inactivity, and it is safe to say that the book trade enters upon the new year in a more hopeful mood than it has entertained since 1873, while it is as true as ever that the short and easy road to wealth does not lie through book writing, book making, or book selling.

Fernando Wood's Joke on Henry Clay.

Henry Clay took a fancy to him, and never lost an opportunity of paying him personal attention. One day, while Clay was walking with him, they passed a shop where men were manufacturing cigars. Clay expressed surprise at the dexterity of the workmen, and said that it must require years of experience to do the work with such apparent ease. "Oh, no," Mr. Wood replied, "they merely cut off a piece of the tobacco, roll some of the dry part in their hands, then wrap it up, and the whole thing is done. Any person can make a cigar."

"If you think so," said Clay, "perhaps you had better try."

The young congressman sat down, took a knife and a leaf of tobacco, and with a dexterous cut prepared his wrapper. Then he broke the filling to the proper size, rolled it all up together, twisted the small symmetrical pigtail at the end, cut off the top and handed the well made cigar to the Kentucky senator.

Clay was amazed. Wood had become a skillful cigarmaker during the cholera season, while in the tobacco trade. The shop-keeper stared with wonder at this new congressional accomplishment. The joke ran the rounds of congress, and was frequently told at Clay's expense.

Newspaper Waifs.

When a married woman buys a pup dog for a low price she gets a bargain, and her husband gets something to boot. [Somerville Journal.]

"My dear, what makes you always yawn?"

The wife exclaimed, her temper gone.

"Is home so dull and dreary?"

"Not so, my love," he said, "not so;

But man and wife are one, you know,

And when alone I'm weary."

The land, my friends," said an Irish orator the other day at a meeting, "has belonged to the people from the days of Adam."

"Adam, indeed!" replied a voice in the crowd, "do not speak of him; he was evicted from the Garden of Eden without compensation."

A Provoking Mistake.—(Charlie, his sister Grace and her friends are skating together on the Polo Grounds.) Charlie: "This way of crossing arms is really very confusing." Grace (after a moment's pause): "Stop squeezing my hand, Charlie."—[Columbia Spectator.]

A New York boarder asked a diminution of his rent because of the dampness of his house. It was naturally refused, and the boarder gave notice that he would leave. He got even with his landlord by planting a beautiful mushroom in his bed-chamber, and whenever any one came to see the apartment he would call to his servant girl: "Bridget, see here; what is this mushroom doing in this room? It seems to me that I told you to take it away," to which Bridget answers, "I did as you told me, sir, but another must have grown there."

Disastrous Fire at Silver Cliff.

SILVER CLIFF, February 20.—At noon today this city was visited by the largest conflagration in its history. The fire originated in the Little Chief saloon, on Cliff street, near the old postoffice corner, by a chandelier falling on the stove. The fire department responded promptly, and could have confined the flames to the building, but for some reason very little pressure could be obtained from the water mains, and the fire rapidly spread to the buildings adjoining on either side. The greatest excitement prevailed, not only on Cliff street, but business men on Main street got everything in readiness to quit their buildings on short notice. Several buildings on Main street took fire, but by the superhuman efforts of our citizens in draping the buildings with wet carpets, etc., no serious damage was done to Main street property. The fire soon caught on the opposite side of Cliff street, and in a few minutes the whole block was in flames. The buildings were all frame and packed closely together. On account of the lack of water our firemen were compelled to resort to the old mode of fighting the fire by tearing down buildings.

The loss will probably reach \$50,000, partially covered by insurance. Everything on Cliff street between Main and Dewalt streets is a total loss. On Main street, Tomkins, hardware; Frisbie, groceries; Slavick, dry goods; Alexander, clothing, and others lose slightly in removing goods to a place of safety.

There are conflicting reports as to the cause of the waterworks failing to respond promptly to the signal, some claiming that the engineer was asleep and the fires low.

From Mr. Clark, who was at the waterworks at the time the alarm was given, we learn the following:

"I was at the works, and was with Mr

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
DAILY AND WEEKLY.PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per Annum.....\$10.00 Six Months.....\$5.00
Three Months.....\$2.50 One Month.....\$1.00
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application to the office.JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to; we cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

All subscriptions to the Weekly or Daily, are struck off the last expiration day.

Mr. Helm is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette to offset any cost of account.

All advertisements in the Weekly Gazette must be delivered at least one hour before the Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Saturday's Daily.

We are in receipt of a copy of the minutes of the twelfth annual meeting of the Colorado Congregational association, in which we find the following important item in reference to the Congregational church in this city. It is the banner church in the way of Christian benevolence, in the state, having contributed more than \$1,200 to various objects during the year. Its Sabbath school is the largest in the association, and fifty-six persons have been added to its membership during the year.

From Sunday's Daily.

Mr. Charles E. D. Dredrick, of this city, was married to Miss Mamie E. Flynn, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, at the Lindell hotel in Pueblo on Friday last. Rev. H. B. Gage, formerly of this city, performed the ceremony.

All of the pipe for the completion of the water works with the exception of a few pieces of ten inch pipe have reached this city and the work of laying it is progressing rapidly. Should the weather continue favorable the contractors will complete the work in a few days and Colorado Springs will once more be provided with Ruxton creek water. It is predicted that some delay may be caused by the bursting of imperfect pipes when the water is turned on but this delay will be only of a temporary nature.

Personal.

Mr. R. F. Weitbrecht came up from the south on the afternoon train yesterday.

Mr. W. P. Homan, of Canon City, was among the arrivals at the Colorado Springs hotel yesterday.

Mr. D. W. Page, of the firm of Messrs. Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., of Chicago, is in the city, visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Turney.

Mr. C. W. Verkery, the assistant superintendent of the United States railway mail service, made Postmaster Price a visit yesterday.

Mr. Irving Howbert and wife, and Mr. B. F. Crowell and the Misses Easternwell, returned from an extended eastern visit on the afternoon express yesterday.

Mr. Dan. M. Draper, who for some time past has been connected with the auditor's office of the Denver and Rio Grande, in this city, left yesterday for his home in Missouri. He will probably return to Colorado Springs in the course of a month or six weeks.

A Bit of Biography.

The following brief biographical sketch of Mr. O. J. Kennedy, of this city, was printed in "Brick" Pomeroy's Great West, of the 6th inst.:

O. J. Kennedy, engrossing clerk of the senate, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, November 13, 1851, moved to Lawrence, Kansas, during the struggle to make the territory a slave state in 1855. Although a boy he saw and felt all the hardships of the "dark days" of 1855-'56, even up to the close of the civil war. His uncle, John Jones, was murdered in 1855 by the so-called "border ruffians." He was an eye witness of the infamous and brutal Quantrell raid on Lawrence. His father served under General Jim Lane and old John Brown. The consequence of these years of war has made him a radical republican. He attended school at the state university, Lawrence, Kansas; under Colonel A. S. Johnson he was of the appraising party that appraised the lands of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, of Western Kansas, long before the road was built; went to the Indian Territory in 1873, as a clerk at the United States Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian agency; was in the great treaty of that year at Fort Sill, in which the notorious chiefs Santanta and Big Tree were released from prison; came to Colorado in 1874, connected himself with the Colorado Springs Mountainer for a time, afterward and for four years was teacher in the State Deaf and Dumb Institute and also editor of the *Deaf Mute Index*, published at the *institute*, resigned in 1878 and went to Texas, and while on the trip had a narrow escape from Cheyennes, who were making their way north; came back, and was deputy clerk and clerk of the district court of El Paso county up to 1880, was elected assistant engrossing clerk of the senate at its last session; he is engaged in stock raising and mining lives at Colorado Springs; married at Leadville in 1878.

EL PASO COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

What the Society Did at Their Meeting Last Night.

The El Paso County Horticultural Society held a special meeting in the library room last evening. The meeting was well attended and the greatest interest was manifested throughout the whole session. A large number of new members were added to the roll. The subject of grape and apple culture was the one selected for discussion. The president of the society, Mr. Parsons, called the meeting to order at 7:30 o'clock, and the secretary L. R. Allen, read the minutes of the previous meeting. Major McAllister was called upon to address the society upon the subject of grape culture which he did at length, prefacing his remarks by calling attention to the admirable article on the agriculture, horticulture and pomology of the state published in the New Year's number of the Denver Tribune and written by W. E. Pabor, esq., which article he declared to be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the people of Colorado. He also read letters on fruit culture from W. A. Helm, of Canon City, and Jesse Frazier, of Florence, which were placed on file. In speaking of the kinds of grapes that would probably do well here, the speaker strongly recommended the Delaware, Iona, Isabella, Catawba and Crevelling. He was inclined to think that the Concord ripened too late for this altitude, and thought that California varieties would not do in El Paso county although Mr. Helm had succeeded in growing them at Canon City where the season was longer and the weather warmer. A long discussion then ensued upon the necessity of covering grape vines, Messrs. Colburn, Gumm, McAllister and others favoring covering the vines with earth, while Messrs. Frost and Irving were inclined to think it unnecessary or at least not necessary until late in the winter. The subject of pruning was also discussed by Messrs. Crawford, De La Vergne, Frost, Colburn, Gumm and others.

"The Union Mining Company" have filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. The incorporators and trustees for the first year are, E. A. Colburn, E. J. Eaton, A. S. Welch, A. A. McGovney, Channing, Sweet and Frank Cross. The object of the company is to do a general mining business, and is incorporated to operate in the counties of Gunnison, Chaffee, Summit, Lake, Hinsdale, La Plata, Ouray, San Juan, and El Paso, with the principal office of the company in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000 divided into 2,000 shares of \$100 each. The capital stock is full paid and non-assessable: of the capital stock \$60,000 (600 shares) have been reserved as working capital, and of this \$10,000 at ten cents on the dollar, or ten dollars per share will be placed on the market this year. The properties now owned by the company are as follows, viz.:

The Mary Mable mine, situated on northeast side of Crystal mountain on Rock creek, adjoining the Providence lode, one half mile from Scofield. The vein of this mine is at least two feet wide.

Iron mine, situated on north side Rock creek, one-half mile from Scofield. No assay has been made from ore in this mine.

One-half interest in Tremont mine, situated 1½ miles from Scofield on the north side of Galena mountain. Three assays by different process were made on ore from this mine, and yielded 183 ounces to the ton.

One-half interest in Petrified mine, situated on first bench on the north side of Galena mountain, 1½ miles east of Scofield. No assay has been made on the ore.

One-half interest in Dolphin mine, situated in basin of Bear creek on the northwest side of Crystal mountain, just over the divide. This mine yielded 15 ounces in silver and \$10 in gold.

One-half interest in Clipper mine, situated in basin of Bear creek just over the divide from Crystal creek at base of Crystal mountain. This mine is situated three miles southeast from Scofield. There are four parallel veins on this one claim. So far as has been prospected these veins are from 18 inches to 2 feet in width, named respectively Clipper No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4. On Clipper No. 1 there have been four assays; first, from surface rock, yielding 55 ounces; the second, third and fourth from assessment hole yielded respectively 239½, 300½ and 340 ounces in silver. A mill run on same made at the Boston and Colorado Smelting works, at Argo, yielded 43 ounces.

It is the intention of the company to secure from two to six more mines in the vicinity of those now owned. Work will be pushed on all of the mines the coming spring.

The officers of the company for the ensuing year are E. A. Colburn, president; Channing Sweet, vice president; E. J. Eaton, secretary, and A. S. Welch, treasurer.

The company is composed of some of our most respected citizens. The mines are stocked at a very low figure. The stock to be sold is valued on a low basis, making the value of the entire property \$20,000. The plans and prospects of the company are so modest as to inspire confidence.

We are informed that Dr. Solomon, a man who has gained considerable unfavorable notoriety in Colorado Springs during the past few months, left the city rather unexpectedly between the hours of darkness and daylight on Friday night. The doctor—so he classed himself—has been in boiling water ever since his arrival in the city, and it was known to the officers, as well as many of the people, that he had not left a very enviable reputation behind him in other cities where he had resided. We understand that he has left quite a number of creditors to grieve over his unceremonious departure. Steps were about to be taken to have him arrested for the malicious prosecution of Miss Maggie Noonan for forgery, but the bird had flown before the arms of the law could reach him.

Passenger travel on the Denver & Rio Grande has been exceedingly light ever since the middle of January and it can only be accounted for by the prevalence of storms and blockades on the Santa Fe road.

Workmen are still busy running a tunnel on the Eureka lode on Cheyenne mountain and the owners report that the indications are becoming more favorable every day. The tunnel now penetrates the mountain to a depth of about 30 feet and it is the intention of the owners to run it at least 80 feet farther.

From Tuesday's Daily.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

II. The Dragon and the Swan.

PROF. F. H. LOUD OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

I hope that you all succeeded in tracing the two constellations which were described yesterday, and if so, you doubtless noticed that there were three or four stars between the two which were included in neither. These stars are in the tail of the Dragon, a long snake whose voluminous coil is cast more than half around the Little Bear. The star nearest the end of the tail is but little out of the line between the Pointers and the Pole Star, the next is between the Pole star and Delta Ursae Majoris, while the third, the brightest of the three, named Phuban (Alpha Draconis) is halfway between the double star Zeta Ursae Majoris and Beta of the Little Bear. From Phuban the curve of the Dragon may be traced right around Ursa Minor, as far as a point which is in the line with Beta Ursae Minoris and Delta Ursae Majoris, the former of these stars being midway between the latter and the point described. Here there is an abrupt turn, and the body of the serpent bends backward to his head which is about as far from Phuban in one direction as is Beta Ursae Minoris in the direction just opposite. The head has the form of the letter V, but with the point bent a little to one side. All of Draco except the head may be easily traced in the evening at this time of year, and is in fact within the circle of perpetual apparition; but the head, though really just in the circumference of that circle, lies at 8 p. m. directly below the Pole, so near the northern horizon as to be seen with difficulty if at all. A little later it begins to rise on the eastward side, and quite late in the evening comes into full view. I would not recommend waiting for it at night, but will say that in the morning about 5:30 it is in full view high in the sky, and all the directions just given for tracing the ton.

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Understanding, then, that the true stars are meant, you will see that they must be at immense distances when I tell you that this change of the earth's position, amounting to 185,000,000 miles, produces very little parallax in any star. The great majority, indeed, exhibit no sensible parallax whatever, but their directions remain as constant to all observation as if their distances were in the strictest sense of the word infinite. But 61 Cygni does show a small parallax, hence it must be one of the nearest of the stars. In fact it is the nearest but one of all whose distances have been measured, and so far as is known, the very nearest visible in this latitude, since Alpha Centauri our nearest neighbor, is here within the circle of perpetual occultation.

What then is the distance of this comparatively near star? About thirty-four trillion miles. This number is too great to be at all appreciated when simply named; let me therefore try to give some idea of its vastness. Jules Verne described one of his heroes as traveling around the earth on a wager in eighty days. In nine years, at that rate, he would go a million miles. Then to go thirty-four trillion miles would require three hundred million years—a time within which the traditional six thousand years since Adam is contained fifty thousand times. Or again, let me take an illustration from the velocity of light. If we could overcome the convexity of the earth and send a ray of light from this point to New York, the ray must travel four thousand miles to get there and back, and it would accomplish those four thousand miles forty-one or forty-two times in the course of a single second. With this enormous velocity light reaches us from the sun in eight minutes, but to come from 61 Cygni it requires five years and nine months. This distance has nothing fictitious about it. It is true that it is not accurately known, but this at least is certainly known, that the nearest stars cannot be much nearer than this, while the average distance is certainly much greater.

One or two things which may have seemed surprising before these measurements became known are easily enough understood as soon as we admit to our minds the belief that the stars are at this really inconceivable distance. One is, that the stars are not magnified by the telescope. The best instrument is that in which the fixed stars, however bright they appear, seem the smallest, and any apparent size or diameter is due to imperfections of the glass and the eye. It is plain enough that a body which could show a sensible size at such a distance must be very many times larger than our sun. In fact, as soon as we know the distances of the stars we are able to calculate how bright our sun would appear if he were equally far away. And it is found that he would present a very third-rate appearance. He would, to be sure, look brighter than 61 Cygni, but on the other hand not nearly so bright as the stars in the Dipper. The stars then are really suns; or, to be more exact, our sun is one of the stars; and one below the average, too, in size and brightness.

The well known Milky Way passes close beside Alpha Lyrae, and in the midst of it, in the part nearest that star lies Cygnus, the Swan; the same constellation which a week or two ago you noticed at evening in the northwest, and recognized by the figure of a cross. There are four stars in the upright beam of the cross which points along the Milky Way. Of these that at the head of the cross (the northern end) is brightest, hence called Alpha Cygni, and the next south of this is midway between the two stars of the arms. When the figure a swan is used in place of that of a cross, the bird is represented as flying; its head is to be found at the foot or southern end of the upright beam, while each arm of the cross becomes the first joint of a wing. Two more stars are placed quite symmetrically in the two wings, nearer their tips, and quite in the position where one would naturally look for them, the wings being bent a little from the head. The outer star on the right wing (that furthest from the pole) is Zeta Cygni.

As the two constellations which I describe to-day are not so conveniently visible as the two Bears just at the present time of year, I will not so particularly describe the position of the various objects of note, but I must make an exception of one, in consequence of its remarkable character. It is a faint object, but may be found as follows: Close beside Alpha Cygni, on the opposite side from the head of Draconis, are two small stars, the line between which is parallel to the central line of the constellation, i. e. to the upright beam of the cross. Draw a line from Alpha Cygni to the more southerly of these two stars, and extend it to meet a line connecting the more northern star with Zeta Cygni. At the point where these lines meet is 61 Cygni—the star in question. It is the corner of a trapezium or irregular four-sided figure having stars at the angles and a brighter one within; all, however, comparatively faint.

This star exhibits an apparent motion among its neighbors of a peculiar kind, which has enabled astronomers to measure its distance from the earth. The principle is exceedingly simple. Suppose, for illustration, that from a certain point on Tejon street, I see the college due west, and that by going south just 500 feet, it appeared say N.W. The change of direction due to my change of position would enable me to measure its distance. For if the college were further off, a given change in my position would not cause so great a change of direction, and if it had been nearer, a greater change would have been produced. Now this change of direction is called parallax, and the distance of the stars is sought by finding the parallax due to the change in the earth's position from one side of the orbit around the sun to the opposite side. (In speaking of the distance of the stars I must not be supposed to include that of the planets.) The popular use of language makes these objects "stars," but in reality they are very different bodies as they change their apparent place from one constellation to another, and any one of them may at two different times be seen in diametrically opposite places on the sphere.

of its present distance, (which is believed to be nearly four times that of 61 Cygni) and hence will be much nearer and brighter than any star in our present heavens. The fact of the proper motion of stars enables astronomers to determine whether or not a double star is a binary, without waiting for observations of a revolution of one component about the other. If the two components have a common proper motion, they are believed to constitute a system, but if their motions are entirely independent, the one of the other, the star is nearly optically double. The application of this principle has led to an unexpected result in establishing a connection between stars at very considerable apparent distances from one another. Thus five out of the seven stars in the Dipper are found to have their proper motion in common, both as regards direction and velocity. R. A. Proctor, the discoverer of this fact, calls it "star-drift." It is regarded as evidence of a true physical connection between bodies which, as far as we know, are as distant from one another as our sun from 61 Cygni. In this way we can explain the apparent indifference of the components of some double stars to each other's attraction. This same star 61 Cygni is double, and the components have the same proper motion, yet not the slightest tendency to revolve the one about the other has yet been detected. Without supposing that this system is independent of the law of gravity, we may imagine that the distance between the two components in the direction of our line of sight is very great, so that the time of revolution is very long. In the case of any group of stars which have a common star drift it seems easiest to suppose that the separate stars do really affect each other's motion. But not even here, and still less in the universe of stars regarded as a whole, have we any reason to believe that there is actual revolution about a common centre. The hypothesis of a central sun of the universe, fascinating as it is, seems to be without basis in scientific fact.

Among so many masses moving in every direction is there not danger of collision? Such a catastrophe cannot be demonstrated to be impossible, but it is exceedingly unlikely; and is rendered so, strange as the statement seems, by the very velocity of the moving bodies. Were two stars, much nearer to each other than to any other bodies, left at rest in such a position, their mutual attractions would soon impart to each a motion directly toward the other, and in time they would collide with a shock which would vaporize both. But a very slight motion on the part of either before it entered the sphere of the other's attraction, (unless by accident directed precisely toward the latter) would cause each to describe an orbit harmlessly about their common centre. The form of this orbit would depend on the masses and velocities of the two, and the more rapid their motion the less likely would they be to remain in each other's companionship. The prominent phenomena of such a meeting are easily imagined. Two orbs are pursuing the courses marked out by the impulse given each at its creation. Each as seen from the other, or rather from the planets which accompany it, is at first a mere point of light, one among a thousand equals. Gradually it becomes more bright and beautiful, at last it makes

A LOST CHILD.

A Little Girl Who Leaves Old Wandering Around from Two o'clock in the Afternoon Until Two at Night.

About five o'clock Sunday afternoon it was reported about the city that a young idiotic child about nine years old had strayed from its home on East Pike's Peak avenue and no trace of it could be found. Mr. Thomas Sullivan, the father of the child, notified the city officers of the fact and a diligent search was at once commenced. It was learned that the child had been seen playing in the vicinity of Mr. T. E. Johnson's house, on East Hurstano street, during the latter part of the afternoon. The officers and a number of others followed Shook's run up and down thinking perhaps that the little girl had fallen into the creek and been drowned. The search was kept up continuously until darkness baffled their efforts. After dark a cryer with bell in hand passed through every street in the city crying "lost child," and by nine o'clock it was generally known throughout the city that the child was lost. It was comparatively useless for any one to attempt to hunt the child after dark although many did so. Officer Tell, while at the Spaulding house, learned from one of the boarders that a small child comparing in size and description to the one lost had been seen to pass the hotel about six o'clock on its way down Tejon street. The child had in its hand a large cane which it was dragging along by its side. It was subsequently learned from the parents that the little girl had taken a cane used by her father from the house so the searchers had some clue to work on.

At twelve o'clock no tidings had been received of the lost child, and the parents were almost frantic with grief, knowing as they did, that the little girl would not be able to tell who her parents were or where they lived. At two o'clock a gentleman accompanied by Officer Tell appeared at the house of the disconsolate parents with the child in his possession. It appears that the little girl was found on the Pueblo road about five miles south of the city by Mr. J. L. Overton at seven o'clock on Sunday night. Mr. Overton was on his way from Fountain to this city, and it was by mere chance that he noticed her as she was fifty or sixty yards from the road and it was quite dark at the time. He took her to Mr. Carbaugh's house on what is known as the Lamb ranch where she was provided with supper. They soon ascertained that the child was not in her right mind as all efforts made to learn who she was or where she lived were of no avail. As Mr. Carbaugh expected to come to this city for the purpose of bringing his son to the three o'clock train Mr. Overton left the child in his possession, thinking that he could bring her here with him and if possible find her parents, or at least some clue to their whereabouts. Upon his arrival, which was about half past one yesterday morning, Mr. Carbaugh at once applied to the officers for information, and learning the particular he lost no time in taking the child to her house. When the wagon drove up to the house the disconsolate mother was seen standing in the street peering out into the darkness in hopes of seeing, or at least hearing some faint cry from the lost child. Her happiness can little be imagined when the little girl was placed in her arms safe and sound. She was so overcome by excitement that for a few moments the thought never occurred to her that she owed to the recoverer of her child everlasting gratitude.

Selecting a Track for the Tournament

The committee consisting of Messrs Waters and O'Brien of Hose company No 1, Messrs. Courier and Clark of Jackson's No. 2, and Messrs. Marvin and Platt of the Hook and Ladder company, appointed at the last regular meeting of the fire department to select the track for the state tournament, met on Sunday and chose the ground. Each member of the committee had formed his own conclusions as to which street was best adapted for the track. Some wanted it on Tejon some on Nevada avenue and others on Wasatch avenue but it was finally settled that Nevada avenue was the best and most convenient street. The track will extend from the Court House on the corner of Kiowa street to the alley just in the rear of the engine house. A connection will be made with the main pipe running in the alley between Tejon and Nevada leading out to Nevada where a hydrant will be placed for the use of the fire companies. Work will be at once commenced on the grading of the track in order to have it in a good condition at the time of the tournament. Mr. John Courier has agreed to contribute five days' work with two teams and if some others will do likewise the track can soon be graded and with but little expense.

The Printer Boy mine at Leadville is said to be one of the richest and most promising mines in the carbonate camp. Mr. D. S. Cover, the manager of this valuable property, was in the city yesterday and had in his possession some of the gold taken from the mine. The mine is located in California gulch, only a short distance above where the rich placer diggings were located and the vein from which the gold is taken is ten feet in width. The property is owned principally by Colorado Springs parties, among whom are the following: Messrs. R. F. Weitzbrec, L. K. Bass, E. J. Eaton, John Potter, J. M. Sigafus, Irving Howbert, B. F. Crowell and D. S. Cover.

A NEW INCORPORATION.

The Organization of the Peerless Mining Reduction and Town Site Company.

On the 16th inst. the following incorporators of the Peerless Mining, Reduction and Town Site company met in this city for organization, to wit: James H. B. McMerran, D. W. Robbins, Edward E. Hooker, Charles Walker, Daniel Durkee, James West, Fleming Noff and W. H. McIntyre. Fleming Noff, George W. Trimble and A V Hunter, incorporators, were absent. An organization was effected by the election of James H. B. McMerran as president; Daniel Durkee, vice president; Edward E. Hooker, secretary; W. H. McIntyre, treasurer, and Charles Walker, superintendent.

The capital stock of the company is one million and a half of dollars, non assessable, and divided into one hundred and fifty thousand shares, of the par value of ten dollars each, five hundred thousand of which was set aside for working purposes, of which ninety thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot by the incorporators.

The corporate property consists of the Peerless mines, East Leadville smelting works, and town site of East Leadville, in Horse Shoe Gulch, Park county, Colorado.

Mr. Walker, the superintendent, informs us that the company intend to begin operations in the early spring, both in mining and reducing ores. This is a good corporation.

The financial and business standing of the corporators will command the respect of all who know them. For energy and business capacity Mr. Walker, the superintendent, stands unsurpassed.

The principal office of the company is located in this city, with a branch office at East Leadville, where the principal operations of the company will be carried on.

From the prospectus handed to us by the secretary of the company we gain the following information in reference to the corporate property of the company its location, advantage, etc:

The corporate property of the company consists of the Peerless mine, the Peerless Maude mine, the concentration and reduction works at East Leadville, a steam saw mill, the town site of East Leadville and its addition consisting of eighty acres of land and 120 acres of land, offices, dwelling houses, blacksmith shop and stables.

The Peerless and Peerless Maude mines are located on the summit of Park range, at the head of Horse Shoe gulch, about six miles east of Leadville, in Park county, Colorado.

The Peerless mine is developed by a shaft four by six feet and forty five feet deep, which runs into and through a chamber thirty five feet in length along the vein of mineral and twenty five feet in width across the vein and is twelve feet in height, the whole excavation being mineral bearing. There is also a tunnel four by six feet entering through the blacksmith shop, under cover, which is one hundred and thirty five feet in length, more than half the distance being through mineral traversed by a tramway with an iron car running into the chamber which is thirty five feet deep from the bottom to the top of the shaft.

The buildings on the mines consist of boarding house, blacksmith shop and store house.

The Peerless Maude mine is on the extension of the Peerless mine and developed by a shaft four by six feet forty two feet in depth and timbered throughout.

A large quantity of ore was taken out of the Peerless mine last season, and reduced at the smelting works, producing sixty tons of bullion of the net value of one hundred and thirty three dollars per ton.

The mill runs of the ore produced from fifteen to fifty ounces in silver, and from forty to fifty percent of lead to the ton and indicated that the ore improved in silver in the depth attained in the mine from three to five dollars per ton. The mineral in the mine consists of carbonate of lead, galena, grey copper and quartz, bearing gold and silver.

The concentration and reduction works are located at the town of East Leadville, five miles east of the Peerless mine, and connected therewith by a wagon road.

The works are enclosed with substantial buildings, the principal of which is covered with corrugated iron roofing, and consists of ore houses and crushing room, sampling and charging floors, roasting floors, coke and coal sheds, up stairs, and engine blower, concentrating and blast furnace rooms, down stairs. The machinery consists of a forty five horse power engine, and a tubular boiler of fifty horse power, a four and a half inch Baker blower, Cornish rolls, and sizes with shafting pulleys, belting, pipe connections and tools complete, all nearly new, together with a thirty-five ton crusher, a wet and dry concentrator and blast furnace, with water jackets, teyvers and pipe connections complete, with ample water supply. The saw mill with independent engine and boiler of twelve horse power has the capacity of over five thousand feet of lumber per day; is nearly new and cut alone three hundred thousand feet of lumber last season.

The town of East Leadville is situated in a beautiful park, traversed by running streams of pure water, sufficient for all purposes, and surmounted by wood land, and sheltered by the mountains, and is being built up and contains over twenty buildings consisting of stores, hotels, blacksmith shop, dwelling houses, with company offices and buildings.

The town site and its addition is laid out on eighty acres of land and lots are in demand, and selling at from twenty five to one hundred and fifty dollars each.

There is a good wagon road from the works to the railroad depot, a distance of about ten miles. In addition to the Peerless ores, the high grade ores from the Park range, Sacramento and Horseshoe gulches, will seek reduction at said works, because of convenience in reduction, as well as the available lead ores of the Peerless mines, as there is no other known body of lead ore in composition in reduction.

Iron ore and limestone suitable for fluxing, can now be had in the vicinity of the works at a reasonable cost.

The city of Leadville is located on the western slope of Park range and the town of East Leadville about due east, on the eastern slope of said range, and is about three miles east of the main range.

Personal.

Mr. C. A. Sigler returned from St. Louis Sunday, where he has been taking a course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical college.

Sheriff Smith and family returned from their eastern trip on the owl train Sunday morning. Mr. Smith says that they encountered considerable cold and disagreeable weather during their absence.

Mr. J. P. McMillan will travel through southern Colorado and New Mexico for the branch grocery house of Messrs. Sprague, Warner & Co., recently established in Denver. Mr. McMillan will no doubt prove to be a valuable salesman, as he is thoroughly conversant with the business, as well as a popular and courteous gentleman.

Mr. W. W. Hungersford left for Texas yesterday to assume the general management of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande railroad, now being constructed from Corpus Christi to Laredo, on the Mexican border. Mr. Hungersford, since his connection with the Denver & Rio Grande as superintendent, has won many friends and proved himself to be a competent and popular railroad man.

Dr. Isaac Davis, of Manitou, is sinking a soda water well opposite his residence in that place.

Sheriff Smith brought back with him one of the men indicted at the last term of the district court for participating in the whipping of Erickson last spring. He was found in Missouri and placed under arrest.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. S. E. Sessions, the contractor, was busy yesterday placing the truss roof on the new M. E. church, corner of Nevada avenue and Kiowa street.

Deputy U. S. Marshal L. C. Dana yesterday summoned the following list of U. S. petit jurors from El Paso county, to appear before the U. S. district court, for the district of Colorado, at Pueblo, in said district, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m.:

Matt France, C. B. Lamborn, N. S. Culver, A. G. Lincoln, E. Hooker, W. B. Sherman.

At a meeting of St. Andrew's Ladies' Aid Society, held at the Cliff House, Manitou, on the afternoon of Monday, February 21, 1881, the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted, to-wit:

All the members of this society recognizing the kindness and charity of the Young People's Society, of Grace Church, Colorado Springs, while returning their sincere thanks for the entertainment of the 17th inst., which has resulted in a substantial benefit to St. Andrew's church, pray that you may be duly rewarded for your Christian courtesy and kindness.

MRS. E. E. NICHOLS, Pres't.
By Mrs. E. D. SABINE, Sec'y.

OUT WEST.

Gunnison City wants the electric light. Enterprising!

Saguache claims to have doubled its population since the enumeration for the census in June.

Coasting, among the young ladies and gentlemen of the village, as well as among the urchins, is the favorite evening sport at Pitkin.

Paradoxical as it may appear, when the full moon appeared on the night of the 14th, Colorado Springs was the only town in the state where the people thought they'd got 'em.

A telephone lecture and entertainment was recently given in Golden. The music was played in Denver, seventeen miles away, and was distinctly heard in the Golden hall.

Colorow's band, in camp near the White river, are buying ammunition wherever they can, and are pronounced in their declarations that they will not leave their country.

The state penitentiary has sent for \$200 worth of books for the convicts, the money having been raised by admission fees of 25 cents each charged to visitors. Liberal deductions in the price of books were made to the institution by Harper Bros.

The tracklayers on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad are putting down the rails at the rate of half a mile per day, and are bound by the terms of contract, to lay track at the rate of two miles per day after the snow leaves. At this rate it will not take long to reach Durango.

A Slippery Transaction.

It is generally conceded by the public as well as some of the bondsmen, that G. Potter, the young man, who figured so prominently in the police courts last week, has left the city. Several little transactions of his have come to the surface since his departure that shows the young man up in the right light. Not only has he beat the merchants out of various sums of money, but he has also beat the persons who befriended him in time of trouble and tribulation. It will be remembered that during the trial of one of the witnesses stated that Potter had given him an order to redeem certain jewelry which he had pawned. The jewelry referred to was pawned to a certain gentleman, whose name we will forbear mentioning, for the sum of \$40. Among other articles pawned was what Potter represented to be a diamond pin of no little value. He seemed to prize it highly and in speaking of it said that it was a heirloom in his family and had been handed down from father to son for the past generation. The gentleman to whom the pin had been pawned placed entire reliance in Mr. Potter's representations and took it for granted that the security was sufficient to cover the amount of money loaned. Yesterday two gentlemen to whom Potter was owing some money resolved to redeem the jewelry from the first named gentleman for the purpose of securing their indebtedness. The resolution was carried into effect and the jewelry was placed in their possession upon the payment of \$40, the amount originally loaned on it. Shortly after obtaining it they took it to one of the jewelry stores for the purpose of getting an estimate of its valuation. They were fully aware that with the exception of the diamond pin that but little valuation could be placed on the remainder of the articles. Imagining their chagrin when the jeweler told them that the pin when new had been purchased for the sum of three dollars. "I am prepared to swear to that," said the jeweler, "for I sold it to Potter myself for that price and regret to say that I never got my pay for it either." It is useless to say that more thoroughly disgusted gentlemen were not to be seen upon the street yesterday, for in trying to get out of the mud they had precipitated themselves in the mine. We are also informed that Potter succeeded in gaining the unsuspecting confidence of several of his lady friends, who out of sympathy lent him money.

Messrs. Irving Howbert and B. F. Crowell left for Leadville on the morning express yesterday. The object of their visit is to settle up the affairs of the Robert Lee and investigate into the condition of the Printer Boy mine, in which they are interested.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

North End Improvement company to Robert F. Weitzbrec, lot 2 block 207, addition No. 1.....\$1,000

Colorado Swings company to Lizzie Clark, lot 13 block 302, addition No. 2.....50

David Stephens to Alice Maud Sepheron, part of lot 16, block 276, addition No. 1.....500

Benjamin Laughlin to Tacy O'Dak, lot 11, blocks 11 and 12, block 2, Rogers' addition No. 1.....125

Alice M. Kirshaw to Margaret A. Snyder, 37 ft. of lots 15 and 16, block 276, addition No. 1.....400

J. W. D. Stovell to Mary J. Duffield, 1 acre in city of....100

S. J. Cartithers to Effie Cartithers, lots 8 and 8, block 123.....300

Wm. N. Gray to Margaret Williamson, n. 205 ft. of lots 3 and 4, block 92.....2,900

Sarah T. Marix to J. H. Barlow, lot 5, block 22.....700

Sarah M. Coughlin to Geo Boeschenz, lot 24, block 73.....4,500

Sarah Collins to C. F. Niece, lot 5, Humphreys & Summer's sub division, block 256, addition No. 1.....150

Elizabeth T. Wolfe to C. F. Todd, lot 23, block 245, addition No. 1.....125

Edward Stephenson to M. S. Mackenzie, Robinson, part of lot 16, block 276, addition No. 1.....500

Wm. Stark to Theodore Denhardt, lot 14, block 266, addition No. 1.....700

M. I. De Coursey, trustee, to Permelia A. Quisenberry, lot 18, block 269, addition No. 1.....75

Geo. W. Thomas to Julius Way, lot 11, block 33.....500

Chas. Hallowell to A. M. M. Triam, lots 9 and 10 in Hallowell's sub, block 212, addition number 1; and lots 20 and 22 in Edgerton's sub division, block 224, addition number 1.....802

Hannah B. Warren et al to R. B. Coulson, lot 11, block 275, addition number 1.....800

Chas. Hallowell to A. M. M. Triam, lots 9 and 10 in Hallowell's sub, block 212, addition number 1; and lots 20 and 22 in Edgerton's sub division, block 224, addition number 1.....800

F. L. Martin to Ripley & Wright, the northwest qrt. of the sou. head qrt. of section 20, township 14, range 63. 40 acres.....500

L. D. Combs to Perla N. Holcomb, the ranch called the May ranch on Chama creek.....4,500

Anastasia M. Flanagan to Martin Speck, lot 23, block 157, Colorado City.....60

Mattie A. Kinsman to George H. Stewart, lot 1, block 196, Colorado City.....15

C. H. White to Adelaide L. Ward, lot 23, block A, Manitou.....900

John C. Kinsman to George H. Stewart, lot 1, block 196, Colorado City.....15

C. H. White to Adelaide L. Ward, lot 23, block A, Manitou.....900

LEADVILLE.

The old Carbonate and Shamrock mines—Good mines yet manipulated for a purpose.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Gazette.

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A PREMEDITATED SUICIDE.
An Old 59er's Successful Attempt to end His Existence.

News was received in this city of the suicide of Mr. L. W. Cropper, an old and well known citizen of El Paso county who resided on his ranch near Bassett's mill. The first intimation received in this city was through a telegram sent to Dr. Kimball on Wednesday last which announced that Mr. Cropper had taken a dose of poison and requesting that the doctor come to the ranch as soon as possible. The patient was not dead when the doctor arrived there but was very low and the doctor discerned at a glance that it would be useless to attempt to save his life. Through the use of a galvanic battery the doctor managed to keep up artificial respiration and prolonged his life for several hours, but as soon as the electrical current was withdrawn death at once took place. It seems that Mr. Cropper took two doses of morphine, the first one being taken on Tuesday morning. This dose was not retained on the stomach and did not have the desired effect. On Tuesday night Mr. Cropper refused to eat any supper and sometime during the evening he again took another dose of the deadly drug which evidently caused his death. It was evident that Mr. Cropper had premeditated committing suicide for after his death the following letter was found in his room:

Having been for the last two years in declining health, attended with great depression of mind, I undertook more active business to pursue to see if I could improve my health, which seemed for a while to have a good effect. A change of business came too soon for me to realize any sanguine hopes, and again I am prostrated and my energy paralyzed so much that life is a burden to me. The cause of my health failing so unexpected is something unknown to me. I will say to my children to take this reverse of fortune with fortitude. Hope you will meet with friends that will carry you through life's struggles with happiness and success is the wish of your unhappy father.

L. CROPPER.

It appears that self destruction has been a mania in the family of the deceased, for Mr. Cropper is the third brother that has died by his own hands, and it is said that his grandfather also ended his existence by cutting his throat. This is one of the instances where suicide has become an epidemic in the family. Mr. Cropper came to Colorado in 1859, and is a Hollander by birth. He is comparatively well known to all of the old timers in this city, who speak of him as being a quiet, intelligent and good citizen. He has lived in this county for nearly 21 years and was formerly extensively engaged in cattle raising, from which occupation he succeeded in accumulating considerable money and was said to be in independent circumstances.

He has held the office of justice of the peace several times since he became a resident of the county. It is said that in 1874 he married his second wife, which marriage did not prove to be a happy one, for after living together about a year, his wife left him and returned east. Since this time Mr. Cropper has had many reverses in business, and has lost considerable of his property. He at times was very much depressed in spirits on account of sickness, and life had apparently become a burden to him. No inquest in the case is deemed necessary.

The Sale of the Robert E. Lee.

Wednesday's Leadville Chronicle has the following in reference to the sale of the Robert E. Lee mine:

"The transfer of the Colorado Springs interest in the Robert E. Lee mine which was reported in the Chronicle is confirmed. Mr. J. Y. Marshall, who is one of the purchasers, in conversation with a reporter of the Denver Republican, said that negotiations were consummated on the 9th of the present month. He would not specially state the amount of the purchase money, but as near as could be ascertained it was in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million of dollars. By this sale the Colorado Springs syndicate—Messrs. Sigafus, Howbert, Humphreys and Crowell sever their connection with the property, and until such time as the stock of the company is placed as contemplated, Messrs. J. Y. Marshall, Homer Pennock and L. D. Roudabush will be the sole owners. The Union Emma mine, which adjoins the Lee on the north, has been purchased of Lieutenant-Governor Tabor by the same partners, and will be consolidated with the Lee in the stock organization. The capital stock of the Lee has been reduced from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and while the single shares have been increased in number from 200,000 to 500,000, they are reduced from \$50 to \$10 each, and are consequently now saleable. The intention is to place the stock on the New York market at an early day. Although but little has been said of the Lee of late, it still retains its rank among the Leadville mines as a producer. It is now yielding about forty tons of ore per day, and its reserves are claimed to be very extensive. The new shaft which is being sunk has already struck iron, and a body of pay ore may be tapped at any day. Some of the workings of the mine have been injured by the flood of water in the Silver, but this difficulty will be overcome by provisions for drainage which are now being made. The purchase of the Emma is a judicious investment, and will result in greatly appreciating the stock of the Lee company, as the territory thus gained is among the most valuable that remains undeveloped on the earth's surface and is not readily dis-

FROM THE MINES.
An Interesting Letter from Our Gunnison Correspondent.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Gazette.

RUBY CAMP, February 21, 1881.—For three weeks past I have been sticking close to my cabin, and during this time have seen or heard of little that is doing in other parts of the camp. I can, therefore, give but little of what is doing in the mines at this time.

A few days ago I went up to see the Micawber mine, belonging to the Douglass County Mining company, of Kansas. This mine, of which I have frequently spoken in former letters, is situated on the east side of Elk basin, and towards the head of the creek. It has now a shaft on the vein of near 50 feet in depth. The ore vein thus far has had an average thickness of over three feet, and there has been a constant improvement in the quality of the ore from the surface down to present workings. The mine is just inside the Ruby belt. The ore is fine grained galena and sulphurites of iron, some of it containing as high as sixty per cent. lead, and the few assays had show both the galena and the iron sulphurites to carry a fair proportion of silver. There are a number of equally promising claims in the same vicinity, but none are yet undeveloped. This find in the Micawber insures a lively season in Elk basin next summer.

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday has the following in reference to the seizure of the Little Pittsburg mine: "The county treasurer, Richard Stanley, yesterday afternoon attached all the personal property of the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining company for the non-payment of taxes due for the year 1880. Below will be found a complete statement of the amount due:

Amount of taxable personal property.....\$1,500,875.00
Improvements on public lands.....15,000.00

AMOUNT TAXES DUE:

County tax.....	\$1,158.75
Salt tax.....	6.00
School tax.....	4,517.63
Road tax.....	6,631.50
State inst. tutions.....	1,151.58
Special school.....	18,100.00
Interest on bonds.....	1,515.88

\$59,055.64

Total.....\$8,375

He states that the demand for desirable houses to rent is far beyond the supply.

Why do not some of our capitalists build

rows of neat cottages for renting purposes?

The investment would pay handsomely.

←

Why the Prairies are Treeless.

The old folks will give a party in Court

House hall this evening and it is predicted

that all the old folks will have a right jolly

old fashioned time. The dances on the

programme will be of the ancient order

and will of course include the Virginia reel

and the fireman's dance.

←

We call the attention of our readers to

the advertisement of Mr. W. S. Doyle in

this morning's issue of the GAZETTE.

Mr. Doyle will move or raise brick or wooden

buildings at reasonable prices. He is now

busy moving the Boulder villa, near Cas-
cade avenue.

←

The warm sun of the past few days has

started the grass to growing on the bor-
ders of the irrigating ditches and in some

places it is nearly an inch in height. The

buds on the cottonwood trees are rapidly

swelling and it is predicted that we will

have an early spring.

←

Captain De Coursey yesterday after-

noon sold the celebrated Brown hay ranch

for \$11,000.

PERSONAL.

←

Legends of the Wedding Ring.

←

Judge T. A. McMorris came down from

Leadville on the owl train yesterday morn-

ing.

Hon. L. K. Bass and Col. Charles B.

Lamborn went south on the morning ex-

press yesterday.

Mr. Franc O. Wood and Sheriff Smith

were among the departures for Denver

on the afternoon train yesterday.

Mr. J. E. McLuttre filed the necessary

bonds and assumed his duties as clerk of

the district court on Tuesday last.

Col. John Wanless and wife returned

from Denver yesterday. Mr. Wanless left

last night for Cotopaxi and Leadville on a

business trip.

←

Mr. J. P. Wells, formerly traveling au-

ditor of the Denver and Rio Grande,

has been appointed general passenger and

freight agent of the Denver and Rio

Grande, with headquarters at St. Louis,

and left for his new field of duty yester-

day.

←

The Denver & Rio Grande Express

company have recently placed in their

office opposite the Postoffice a handsome

4,000 pound burglar and fire proof safe

made by the Diebold Safe and Lock com-

pany, of Canton, Ohio. Mr. O. Palmer,

the gentlemanly and accommodating

agent of the company, informs us that

their business is increasing rapidly since

the completion of satisfactory arrange-

ments with all of the eastern roads for the

transfer of the express matter. They now

receive and send all eastern matter through

the Wells, Fargo & Company's express

which has one half of both the Atchison

Topeka & Santa Fe and the Kansas Pa-

cific route.

←

The opera house is fast beginning to

assume the full fledged appearance of a

complete theatre. The carpenters are

now busy constructing the gird irons, wing

galleries and dressing rooms. Of the lat-

ter there are ten in number—three upon

either side of the stage and four over the

proscenium arch and private boxes. Mr.

Courter has nearly finished placing the

finishing coat of plaster on the auditorium

and the building begins to present a fin-

ished appearance.

←

The tramp who was so severely burned

in the shanty near the Denver & Rio

Grande freight depot several weeks ago,

was sent to Denver yesterday by County

Commissioner France. It was at first thought

that he would lose his feet in consequence

of the burns but under careful medical

treatment he has succeeded in regaining

the use of them.

←

The Chicago Creek Gold and Silver

Mining and Milling company have filed

articles of incorporation with the secretary

of state at Denver. The capital stock of

the company has been placed at \$500,000,

divided into 50,000 shares at \$10 each.

Mr. A. S. Vorse, of this city, has been

elected president of the company.

←

Fashions in the East.

←

Baltimore American.

I should take this to be an unfavorable

locality for milliners and dress makers.

The fashions of feminine garb have not

changed since the day when Pharaoh's

daughter found little Moses in the bul-

rushes, which event occurred, I am told,

somewhere in this neighborhood. The

dress is frequently of costly stuff, but the

shape never changes, the same long veil

mysteriously hitched over the bridge of

the nose and falling to the feet; the same

long and shapeless gown; the same an-

cient head gear—uglier, if possible, than

the so-called bonnets of the Baltimore

belles—and the same generally draggy ap-

pearance to which my eye had been ac-

customed in pictures of costumes of the

country. The reason is obvious and ex-

ceedingly sensible; the men who can af-

ford it have several wives, and the plain-

ness of the female dress helps to keep

down family expenses. But the men

make up for it in showy and costly dress,

laced and embroidered, and altogether

stunning—very dandified and brilliant and

PUBLIC BENEFACCTIONS.

How Mrs. Valeria G. Stone Disposed of \$1,800,000.

It will be remembered that the Colorado college of this city was the recipient of \$5,000 from Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., only a short time ago. From the Boston Advertiser of February the 5th we clip the following statement of the donations made by Mrs. Stone to various educational and charitable institutions which will be found interesting: "The magnificent public gifts of Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, of which mention has been made from time to time during the past few months, have now reached their full limit, and present a sum total of nearly \$1,800,000. This limit is defined by the fact that the estate of the donor's late husband, Daniel P. Stone, which amounted to upward of \$2,000,000, has now been fully distributed, excepting such comparatively small reservation as Mrs. Stone has made for her own support. The bestowment of so great a sum mainly for public purposes, as well as the peculiar circumstances attending it, make appropriate, now that the generous deed is completed, some notice of those circumstances, and the persons more immediately concerned.

"Mr. Stone was a retired Boston merchant, who died at the age of eighty years, at Malden, August 14, 1878. He was born in Topsham, Maine, and in early life was engaged in the retail dry goods business in Brunswick, in the same state. In this business he was quite successful, and about the year 1825 removed to Boston and established a dry goods jobbing trade, his store then and thereafter, so long as he remained in business, being on Kilby street. The firm at first was Bartlett & Stone, and later D. P. Stone & Co., and Stone & Page, the junior partner becoming Mr. Philip S. Page, who is a resident of Malden, and one of the trustees through whom the property has now been distributed. Mr. Stone retired from business about the year 1850, with a handsome property, which by shrewd and cautious investment gradually swelled to the sum already indited, of \$2,000,000 and upward. One proof of the sagacity exercised in this investment is in the fact that the estate actually yielded about \$100,000 above its appraised value, and another is in the fact that out of \$800,000 in notes bearing the name of a single promisor, which comprised part of the estate, there was a loss in collection of not more than one per cent. Mr. Stone was of a quiet and retiring disposition, but a man of high integrity, and was greatly respected by all who knew him.

"The maiden name of Mr. Stone was Goodenow, and she is a sister of the late Judge Goodenow, of Alfred, Maine. Mr. Stone was a regular attendant at the services, but not a member of the Congregational church of Malden. His wife is a member of that church. They had no children. Some time prior to his decease the matter of the distribution of this large estate was agreed upon by the two in this way, that it should be distributed "to educational, charitable or benevolent institutions, causes or objects." In case he should survive he would so dispose of it, and in case he should not it would by the terms of his will come into her full possession, and she in like manner was to see to its distribution. The will provided for some bequests to relatives, but so far as the residue and great bulk of the property is concerned did not impose any restrictions upon her, so that the gifts are practically hers, she having legally the full disposition of this residue. To this end the minor bequests having been met, the property was placed in the hands of three trustees, the Rev. W. H. Wilcox, D.D., Mr. Philip S. Page, above named, and Mr. Isaac M. Cutler. The Rev. Dr. Wilcox has stood in somewhat more intimate relations as an adviser of Mrs. Stone in this distribution than the other two, being a relative and her husband's trusted friend. The relation which either of these gentlemen held was only that of being custodian for the time being and adviser, Mrs. Stone having full control, and, as already stated, legal ownership of the property. The following is a statement of the several donations made as they have been published from time to time, the date of the first being October 29, 1878, and the last nine quite recently, the announcement having just been made:

To Andover Seminary, professorship of the relations of Christianity to the secular sciences \$53,000
Amherst College, Stone professorship of biology 50,000
American Missionary Association, for institutions at Nashville, Atlanta, Talladega, Tougaloo, and New Orleans 150,000
Bowdoin College, professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy, and to finish Memorial Hall 75,000
Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. 10,000
Chicago Seminary, professorship of pastoral theology and special studies 53,000
Dartmouth College, Stone professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy 35,000
Drury College, Springfield, Mo. 55,750
Fryeburg Academy, Me. 10,000
Hallowell Classical School, Me. 10,000
Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., professorship in natural history 30,000
Iowa College 22,500
Oberlin College 50,000
Andover Theological Seminary (additional) 100,000
Wellesley College, Stone Hall 110,000
Women's Board for Armenian College, Turkey 25,000
Y.M.C.A. Boston, toward a new building 25,000
To relations and friends, about 600,000
To aid struggling churches and students, and save mortgaged homes, about 150,000

Hampton Institute, Fortress Monroe, Virginia 20,000
Olivet College, Olivet, Mich. 20,000
Ripon College, Ripon, Wis. 20,000
Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill. 20,000
Marietta College, Marietta, O. 10,000
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. 20,000
Robert College, Constantinople 20,000
Howard University, Washington, D.C. 25,000
Berea College, Berea, Ky. 10,000
New West Education Commission 12,500
Evangelical work in France 15,000
Drury College (additional) 20,000
Doane College, Crete, Neb. 5,000
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col. 5,000
Washburn College, Topeka, Kas. 5,000
Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital (for permanent free bed) 5,000
Boston City Missionary Society 2,500
Boston North End Mission 2,500
Boston Penitent Females' Refuge 1,000
N.E. Female Moral Reform Society 1,000
Am Miss Association (final balance) 1,292

LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed From Exchanges.

A. S. Barnes & Co. are publishing in two volumes an account of the three most recent world's fairs.

E. S. Holden, of U.S. Naval Observatory, has just prepared a biographical sketch of Sir William Herschel.

The next volume in the Golden Treasury series of Macmillan & Co. will be devoted to selections from Byron.

The demand for the January and February Wide Awake has been such that the publishers are issuing a second edition.

Harper & Brothers, of New York, have just published the life of Cicero by Anthony Trollope. It is called one of his best works.

Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York, announce as nearly ready for publication the "Life and Letters of John Howard Raymond, late President of Vassar College."

Scribner's Monthly has renewed its prizes in wood engraving for amateur engravers for the coming year. Those who competed last year will be offered a special prize.

"History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arab Moors," by Henry Coppee, has just been published by Little, Brown & Co. The book is brilliantly written and reads like a romance.

Housekeepers will be curious to see for themselves if Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford has solved even a few of the difficulties of "The Servant Girl Question" in the "Little Classic" volume nearly ready at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s.

The March number of the International Review will have two timely articles on the Irish question. Mr. Justin McCarthy will write upon "The Irish Land Question." Mr. Leonard Courtney gives the conclusion to his January paper on "Ireland."

The third number of the Critic, ready the 12th inst., will contain a new legend from "Uncle Remus," by Joel Chandler Harris; a paper on London society, as illustrated by Endymion, by Julia Ward Howe; a sonnet by H. H., and a paper on Henri Regnault, by Etma Lazarus, with a portrait of the famous French painter.

The new version of the new Testament, which has been so many years in course of translation, and which is unquestionably the most important literary enterprise this century has seen, is being waited for with curiosity and anxiety by hundreds of thousands. It is not generally known that a first edition of 500,000 copies has already been manufactured in England, and 100,000 copies are said to be already in New York City, not one of them permitted to be sold. They are awaiting a telegram from the authorities in England authorizing their issue. The first copies can only be had at the extravagant price of \$10 per copy. The Literary Revolution proposes fully to meet the demands which its army of friends are making upon it by doing probably the quickest work in book-making which has ever yet been accomplished. Arrangements have been fully made to put the entire book into type inside of twenty-four hours from the time a printed copy of the English edition can be procured, and within three days at least 10,000 copies will be bound ready for delivery to waiting purchasers, and at least 5,000 copies will be manufactured every day thereafter, until the demand is met. It will be printed in large, beautiful type, neatly and strongly bound in cloth, in a volume of about 5,000 pages, and sold at the nominal price of 30 cents. A fine edition in half Russia, gilt top, will be sold for 60 cents, and one in full Turkey morocco, gilt edges, for \$1.25. Of course, the popular demand will be enormous. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, with remittance. American Book Exchange, New York.

Business Locals.

\$2.00 per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.

11 1/2 tf.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Head Ach. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Inhaler for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by F. E. Robinson, 1800, city.

COLORADO COLLEGE METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSAYING

—AND—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

The professor in charge has been instructed to attend personally to such work as may be sent in by the public.

Lots of ore, weighing from one ton down, will be crushed and sampled, and all results will be guaranteed.

A portion of the crushed ore will be reserved when request is made, so that those who desire may check the work. The money received for assays will be refunded, and also the check assay paid for, if the results obtained by any reliable assayer do not confirm the work done at the College.

Samples may be left at the office of the Silver Wing Mining Co., over First National bank, or large lots at the College. Samples sent by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Instruction in Assaying will be furnished at \$20 for a term of three months, and the cost of materials used by the student. Application may be made to

WM. STRIEBY, E. M.

Professor of Mining and Metallurgy,

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VIA—

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. IX

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

No. 9

De Musset in Masquerade.

The following comedy was played in George Sand's house with Alfred de Musset in a leading role. Music and literary chat were not the only recreations in that hospitable mansion. They did not disdain occasionally to play a huge game of mystification. One day several grave editors of "Le Réve de Deux Mondes" were invited, among others Lermineur, the professor of philosophy, who was well up in European diplomacy. At this dinner Lermineur had presented to him a member of the English commons, said to be charged with a secret mission in Austria, and obliged to stop on the way in Paris. The dinner was served by a young Normandy girl in peasant costume. The conversation, very naturally, turned upon diplomatic subjects. Lermineur plunged headlong into the deepest deductions. The pretended member of the house of commons did not utter a word. Finally some one dropped an allusion to the "Equilibrium of Europe." The diplomat immediately indicated, by a gesture full of noble dignity, his intention of saying a word.

"Would you like to know," he said, "the view I take of the Equilibrium of Europe in the present grave circumstances surrounding the politics of England and the continent? Here it is, I will try to make my meaning plain."

Thereupon he took his plate, tossed it in the air in giving it a rapid rotary motion, and caught it dexterously on the point of his knife where the plate, continuing to spin, remained in equilibrium to the great amazement of the guests.

"Such," exclaimed the diplomatist, "is the equilibrium of Europe. Beyond that there is no safety."

A dead silence followed. The guests penetrated the joke, and joined in a burst of laughter. The false diplomatist proved to be Debureau, the celebrated mimic. Lermineur did not comprehend the extent of the farce until he felt some one pouring a carafe of cold water upon his head. He turned and saw the young Normandy girl, who humbly excused her awkwardness. George Sand, the mistress of the house, could no longer contain herself. "Don't you recognize Alfred?" she exclaimed. "Ah, the scoundrel! this Normandy servant is he!"

In truth it was Musset, who, once shaved and dressed with the white cap, had been able to play the difficult character to a dot.

Uncle Sam Soundarded With Relics.

Baltimore American.

The library committee of congress are overrun with proposals for the sale of various articles left by the great men of the country who departed this life from fifty to a hundred years since. An appropriation of \$20,000 has already been made this session to purchase a sword carried by Washington; the heirs of James Madison want the country to become the possessor of the manuscript "Book of Logick" left by their ancestor, and a proposition from an English party has been received for the sale of original copies of the correspondence and writings of Franklin while at the court of St. James. In addition, Mr. Edward Bruce of Virginia, has a portrait of Washington, painted from life, which he would be willing to part with for a consideration. It is needless to say that a good round price is attached to all these relics, and judging from the readiness with which congress decided to purchase the Washington sword, it is not improbable that at least one or more of the articles offered will be purchased this session.

A Victim to West Point's Rigorous Law of Parade.

Such casual glimpses of West Point as the outside world gets through the opaque medium of the escapades of its dusky cadets would hardly prepare us for an illustration of antique barbarism as "thrilling as the Spartan suffering the devouring fox at his vitals, or the Roman holding his right hand in Porsenna's red hot coals." But a pathetic story going the rounds of the press shows that the martinetism and snobbery of its atmosphere have not crushed out the manliness of West Point, nor have the dissipations of "Benny Havens O" demoralized the constancy of the young men. Archie Gibson, while on parade a few years ago, felt a violent pain in his right ear, which had before entering the academy given him some trouble. The laws of parade are rigorous; though it is to be presumed the youth construed them too literally; since only one of the field of battle is a man held to risking his life in obeying orders. The cadet could not move. He felt an insect crawling into the ear. The blood began to trickle. The pain grew intolerable, but for an hour, while the troop in the maneuvers of mimic war.

Over the green fields marching came, measureless spread like a table cloth. For the cold grim dice of the iron game, he bore up without flinching. When the drill was done he fainted from loss of blood and intense pain. The insect, an ordinary tree spider, had broken the thin skin between the ear and the brain, and the boy was in great peril but finally recovered, though warned by the physician that he could never trifle with himself; that sharp changes of temperature would unman the wound. But he was full of the ambition and ardor of youth. He insisted on going to the plains with the famous Seventh Cavalry. He was caught a year ago in one of the bitterest tempests on the frontier. His wound broke out afresh, but by careful doctoring he was able to go on. This summer, however, the worst effects of the exposure began to tell and the young lieutenant was forced to ask leave and return home. After untold agonies he died last week in St. Louis, a victim to his extreme sense of the rigor of the laws of West Point. The incident should suggest to the authorities that the boys should be taught that there are times when the strict regulations of one's profession, and the spirit and character of the country can afford it much better than abroad.

GARFIELD IN THE PULPIT.

How He Used to Hunt on Saturday and Preach on Sunday.

Correspondence Cleveland Herald, February 3.

Learning that President elect Garfield was at one time pastor of the Disciples Church in Aurora, Ohio, and in fact the only one with which he was thus connected, a writer of the Herald called upon the Hon. C. R. Harmon, one of General Garfield's earliest and most influential friends, and brought up the subject by requesting the narration of any facts "that he might choose to make public."

"Yes, General Garfield preached here in the Disciples Church in 1857-58. I think He was elected to the state senate, while preaching here. Garfield, when a boy, lived in town at different times, and in his haytime was a very desirable hand, but after he began going to school he was lost sight of, and when he came to the front at Hiram College this brought up the matter afresh, and the church, here being rather small and Garfield being somewhat of a Mobile Terrapin Farm.

A few days ago an article clipping from a Washington paper appeared in the Register giving a description of Senator Dennis' terrapin farm in Maryland. As we have something of the sort to boast in the neighborhood of Mobile, it may not be amiss to give our readers a description of Mr. Mulford Dorlon's great terrapin farm at Cedar Point. This projection of land is on the western shore of Mobile bay, about thirty miles below this city, and is inhabited principally by oystermen, who reap golden harvests from the many beds which furnish nearly every oyster brought to the port of Mobile. Mr. Dorlon, who keeps a store at this point, has about three acres fenced in with strong planks. Leading to this inclosure are two canals, one on the bay side and the other on the gulf side, which supply with salt water a number of ditches ten feet wide and a hundred feet long. The sand accumulating from the excavation of these ditches is thrown on each side and used by the terrapins to sun themselves and lay their eggs in, which, if counted, would go up to millions, and can be raked up by the bushel. In the winter season the terrapins remain imbedded in the mud of the ditches, where they stay until springtime, never touching a morsel of food. A system of sluices enables Mr. Dorlon to feed the ditches full of salt water, or drain them at pleasure, and he is not at all dependent on the tide for that purpose.

The number of terrapins on the farm as far as can be ascertained and by the latest calculation, is between 20,000 and 30,000, and in the course of the next three to four years will be something hard to calculate. About May 1st, Mr. Dorlon makes his purchase of terrapins from the country people on the Mississippi Sound, and takes all he can secure at \$4 a dozen, and adds to his farm outside of those bred therein. The inhabitants of Mississippi and Alabama hunt the terrapins with dogs trained for that purpose. The dog barks when he finds one, and the hunter immediately secures it by going to the spot where the dog points.

The cost of feeding the terrapins, which as we have said, is only done in the summer, is about one dollar for the season, and the price per dozen in New York has varied from eighteen to eight dollars. The food, which consists of crabs and fish, is caught with a seine, in front of the farm, and really very little expense is attached to the raising of these valuable land tortoises. Mr. Dorlon begins to ship about October 1, and then on to about May 10.

He generally sends his to Savannah by rail, and thence to New York, by steamer, averaging about 12,000 per season, and had it not been for a disastrous hurricane which some time ago washed out Mr. Dorlon's farm, it would to-day be the greatest terrapin farm in the world. He can always ship all he can get, for there is a ready market for these delicacies.

What was the style of pulpit oratory?

Largely the same as now. The same easy grace and a voice that the rules of elocution have but slightly improved. He had a style then of wearing his hair some what long, and being very bushy and inclined to fall over his face, he became very dextrous in combing the heavy, tawny locks back with his fingers that made a somewhat original gesture to replace it.

Very. He could talk upon any subject, and he never seemed satisfied until he had got to the bottom of it. Sometimes he would talk all night. In the morning after breakfast he would take his Bible and a few slips of note paper and go into the parlor by himself, and prepare something, as he styled it. He could not have gone over the entire subject, but a half hour later from these points he would preach remarkable discourses, especially noticeable for their completeness and the clearness of their argument, which must have been supplied from the speaker's stock of general information.

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TELEGRAPHIC

SENATOR CARPENTER DEAD

Effect on the Organization of the Senate.

Question of His Successor Agitated.

Fatal Shooting Affray at Golden.

Sherman's Action to Relieve the Money Market.

The Canada Pacific and Our Trade.

COLORADO.

The Denver Stock Exchange.

DENVER, February 23.—The Denver Stock Exchange completed its organization with a full board of prominent capitalists and General F. J. Marshall president and H. A. W. Tabor vice president. It proposes to proceed to the active business of an exchange. The plan of organization, the place of organization and the heavy capitalists who have organized it insure its permanence and activity.

Fatal Shooting at Golden.

GOLDEN, February 24.—There was a shooting affray at David Kranter's boarding house at one o'clock this morning resulting in the fatal wounding of David Buffmeyer, a fireman in the employ of the Colorado Central road. There was a dance in progress and Buffmeyer entered the house, paid a bill he owed the proprietor and stepped out, when some parties outside threw a stone against the door. Kranter and a man named Lynch came to the door and fired, the shot passing through the fleshly part of Buffmeyer's arm and lodged in the left side, producing a fatal wound. Lynch left town and has not yet been arrested. It is thought the shot was intended for other parties, the shooting of Buffmeyer being accidental. Kranter was arrested but on preliminary examination was released, evidence showing Lynch to be the party who did the shooting.

Attempt at Suicide.

DENVER, February 24.—Mattie Walby residing two doors below the Tremont House, took advantage of morphine this evening; one dose was administered an hour later; result doubtful.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

THE EADS SHIP RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Captain Eads' ship railway scheme died hard in congress. It was supposed that the Floyd-King fracas in the house the other day gave a quietus for the session but Eaton came to the rescue in the senate the other day, offering a resolution declaring that the interests of the people of the United States are so involved in the subjects of ship canals and other ways for transportation across the isthmus that the government, with the frankness due all other people and governments hereby asserts its will and insists that its consent is the necessary condition precedent to the execution of any such project and also to the rules and regulations under which other nations shall participate in the use of such canal, or other ways, either in peace or war. This is a very innocent-looking manifesto, but it serves to reopen the whole subject and it is already understood that Senator Windom, of Minnesota, is preparing an elaborate speech, which he will deliver this week. He will not have much to say respecting the Eaton resolution, but will make an exhaustive argument in behalf of Eads' ship railroad and the Tehuantepec route, which he earnestly believes in. He is offering first to his own country the profit of participating in the Mexican concession to Eads, which permits him to allow the United States conjointly with Mexico, to discriminate in her own behalf in the matter of tolls, and says if Eads should be repulsed by the United States and should make a tender to England, she would accept the proposition and confer honorary titles and pensions on him besides.

CABINET PREDICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—A republican senator of prominence and influence said very positively to a reporter of the western associated press to-day: "If you telegraph that Robert Lincoln will be secretary of war, Senator Sargent of California, secretary of the navy, and Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, attorney general, you will name three of Garfield's cabinet. Sargent was chairman of the senate committee and studied naval affairs closely; MacVeagh is son-in-law of Simon Cameron; Senator Logan sticks to the assertion that Lincoln will be secretary of war."

NEW YORK, February 23.—The Times says there seems to be a general disposition to regard the secretaryship of the interior as a minor appointment, which may simply be given to anybody who claims to represent the northwest or Pacific slope, or some other section of the country supposed to be ready to accept something short of the treasury or state department. The Times thinks the interior department is second to none in importance, and that no name has been mentioned in connection with the place which does not fall ridiculously below the standard of capacity required. It is perfectly safe to say that the successor of Schurz will not be second among the

politicians of sectional fame or harmonizing potentiality to those who have been mentioned in connection with the place, and we must decline to believe that Garfield proposes to have one there.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The Tribune has a Mentor special, which is summarized in its head lines as follows: Garfield is now understood to have crossed his rubicon state as reported to be prepared as follows: Secretary of state, J. G. Blaine; secretary of the treasury, Chas. J. Folger; secretary of the navy, Nathan Goff; postmaster general, Charles Foster; attorney general, General Howe; secretary of war, Davis, of California; secretary of the interior, either Wilson or Allison, of Iowa. Lincoln was left out because Illinoisans have all got the big head. Goff had a sure thing all the time; so had Foster; Howe was lucky. In the course of the special the following statement was made: Davis, of California, is said to be a very good man. He is at present a congressman from that state and was defeated last fall by General Rosecrans. Mr. Davis and Mr. Garfield are firm friends.

A gentleman whose opportunity for absolute knowledge is unquestioned and who has recently been at Mentor says the above is but the wildest guessing. He strikes from the above list the name of Folger, Goff, Howe, and Davis. He says Conkling will have to take a back seat in this administration, and Blaine will be the dominant factor; that Robert Lincoln will undoubtedly get a portfolio; that Folger has no showing and that California may yet get recognized. Above all he says Garfield is so close mouthed that not one of the newsmongers has been able to pump him and that he is so discreet that nobody feels injured at his reticence.

New York's new senator (Platt) thinks both the friends and enemies of Senator Conkling will be taken care of and General Garfield will try by his appointments to harmonize the differences which have existed in the republican party in that state. Senator Robertson, he thinks, will be sent to a foreign mission. As to the announcement that Postmaster James will be made postmaster-general, Platt says the statement is premature. He does not think it probable. While the New York postmaster is friendly to Senator Conkling he is not the latter's first choice for a cabinet position.

CALIFORNIA IN THE CABINET.

Direct and positive information has been received in the city from General Garfield within the last few days in regard to the subject of giving the Pacific coast a representative in his cabinet, which is in substance as follows: He is strongly inclined to fill some one of the cabinet positions by an appointment from California but has not yet fully determined whether the pressing claims of other states and sections will admit of his leaving a place for the Pacific coast at all. The present probability, however, is decided in favor of the reservation of a cabinet appointment for California, and in the event General Garfield's choice will fall upon one of the two names which he has for some of ex-Senator Aaron A. Sargent and Congressman Horace Davis. Which one of the two will in this case be selected has not yet been disclosed and the personal friends of both gentlemen in this city seem to be equally confident; but the general impression of Garfield's most intimate friends in congress is that the chances of Horace Davis now preponderate.

COLORADO SCHOOL LANDS.

The senate to-day passed to bill introduced by Hill, of Colorado, to enable that state to take lands for school purposes in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections, found to be mineral lands. This bill accomplishes two important objects; for it not only gives Colorado the privilege of selecting several thousand acres in lieu of that withheld, but also for the first time provides for promptly and definitely determining what land in the 16th and 36th sections is mineral and what is non mineral. It is provided that upon the secretary of the interior's deciding as to the character of the land the title of the state to such land shall thereby be permanently settled, and hence no disquieting question in regard to its character can be raised thereafter.

WASHINGTON BREVITIES.

The amount of legal tenders received by the treasury yesterday from national banks for the retiring circulation was \$280,000. The deposits since the passage of the funding bill by the senate aggregate \$4,792,700. Attorney General Devens expresses the opinion that additional legislation is not necessary to protect the right of the United States.

The house bill pending in the senate to protect purchasers of articles against patent vendors, is regarded by the senate as imperfect. The senate proposes to offer a substitute with provisions so sweeping as to protect all innocent purchasers of patented articles and to punish men who attempt to extort a royalty from innocent purchasers.

A great deal of comment is made on the fact that the president's message to be delivered at the opening of congress has not been printed. There have been numerous applications for it. The agricultural appropriation bill appropriates \$10,000 for reclamation of arid lands by means of experimental artesian well boring. Belford obtained an increase of this amount to \$30,000 in the committee of the whole, but his amendment was finally defeated.

Vice President-elect Arthur visited the senate chamber in company with Conkling, who introduced him to many senators on both sides of the chamber. Blaine also made his reappearance in the senate after a long absence. He was heartily congratulated by democrats as well republican associates. He subsequently had a talk with Arthur.

Senator Carpenter Hopelessly Ill.

MILWAUKEE, February 23.—A telegram from Senator Carpenter's daughter to friends here states the senator is very low. Physicians have given up hope.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Senator Carpenter's condition at midnight is reported hopelessly grave. It is thought he may possibly live several days, yet death is expected hourly.

RELIEVING THE MONEY MARKET.

It is learned upon good authority, though not yet officially, that Secretary Sherman intends to pay out the five millions already received from banks retiring circulation and all which come in from that source in the purchase of bonds. This is in addition to the notice sent this morning in relation to redeeming on presentation, the bonds embraced in the hundred and first call.

Secretary Sherman states, relative to the present movement of national banks to retire their circulation, that this movement of the banks is to avoid the operations of the fifth section of the funding bill, which provides that from and after a certain date three per cent bonds shall be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation, necessarily has brought into the treasury large sums of money; that it only affects the money market in the city of New York where deposits must be made, and draws directly from the banks or street currency needed there for business operations. Secretary Sherman says he can and will pay out this money; and also surplus revenue in payment for bonds for the sinking fund offered at par and accruing interest; that the treasury can't interpose further than to apply its surplus currency in excess of the redemption fund to the reduction of the public debt. Called bonds are preferred, but if these are not offered sixes will probably be taken on the same terms; namely, at par and accruing interest. Bonds must be sent to Washington to be rectified, but will promptly be paid for at either of the principal depositories of the United States.

CARPENTER'S DEATH.

The senate received in mournful silence the announcement by Cameron of his colleague's death. Cameron made a few appropriate remarks and offered a resolution expressive of the profound sorrow of the senate and providing that the senate take charge of the remains and remove them to Milwaukee in charge of the sergeant at arms, and that the senate, as an additional mark of respect, adjourn. Pendleton seconded the resolution in a heartfelt speech and the senate adjourned.

The death of Senator Carpenter will make it impossible for the republicans to control the organization of the next senate immediately upon its assembling, even if Mahone or Davis will vote with the republicans. The Wisconsin legislature cannot constitutionally fill the vacancy prior to the second Tuesday after receiving notice from the governor of its existence. Hence, no election can take place before March 8th, and it will probably be delayed beyond that date, as a number of powerful competitors for the succession are already in the field. Philetus Sawyer, who has been elected to succeed Angus Cameron, comes from eastern Wisconsin, and the western portion of the state will now claim the right to furnish a successor to Carpenter. Among the most prominent candidates are ex-Senator Howe, Bross, Keys, and Governor Pound, and possibly Senator 4th of May, whose present term expires on the 4th of May.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—News from Madison of a reliable character states that a combination of forces against E. W. Keys narrows the contest between Keys and Senator Cameron for successor to Carpenter. It is believed here that Cameron will succeed.

Senator Carpenter Dead.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Senator Carpenter passed away quietly, his wife, son and daughter, Dr. Fox, of Milwaukee, and C. G. Williams, of Wisconsin, being present. He sank quietly away without a struggle, simply dying from exhaustion incident to the disease that had spent itself upon his system. Three days ago vapor baths were tried upon him with apparent success, and delusive hopes were held out that he would recover.

His health has been failing for about two years past. Several times he has been down with no expectation of recovery. His naturally strong constitution enabled him to rally from these several attacks but he has been almost wrecked the past six months. It is thought his death was caused directly by Bright's disease of the kidneys. There was general dissolution of vital energies. Yesterday afternoon he had improved considerably and it was expected he might again be able to get about. During the night, however, he grew worse and it was known he could not live. Last Friday he was out in his carriage and called upon the president and the several departments. He went to bed next day and never rose again.

Arrangements for the usual congressional honors in connection with the funeral are not yet decided upon, and the funeral services will take place at the senator's late residence at 2.30 Sunday next. The remains will then be deposited temporarily in a vault in the congressional cemetery and be conveyed to Wisconsin accompanied by a committee of five senators and the sergeant at arms soon after the close of the present session. A congressional committee to escort the remains to Wisconsin will be named by the vice president to-morrow. Ex-Governor Dillingham and wife, of Vermont, are on their way to attend the funeral.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—Preparations have been made for a great memorial display in respect to the memory of the deceased Wisconsin senator. His last wish was to have his remains cremated and arrangements are making to carry out that wish. His law partner pays a warm tribute to his qualities of head and heart. In an interview with a reporter it was learned that the insurance on his life amounts to \$50,000. The question of his successor is already agitating. Prominent politicians have gone to Madison. The general belief here is that A. Cameron or H. Ruble will be chosen. Judge Charles E. Dyer is not a candidate but is favorably mentioned. The Milwaukee Herald desires the election of H. Ruble. Every effort will be made to choose a successor before March 4th. The opinion of lawyers is that the legislature can act immediately on official notification of the vacancy. At Madison both houses adjourned out of respect to the memory of Carpenter.

FUNDING BILL.

The house will probably pass the senate bill removing the tax of bank deposits. Indus-

trial members of both houses say this fact will be compensation for the 3 per cent. bill. The ways and means committee this morning considered senate amendments of the funding bill. The majority were agreed to. Section 4 was amended; authorizing the secretary of the treasury to use from time to time not over 50,000,000 at one time of standard gold and silver coin in the treasury to redeem 5 and 6 per cents., and authorizing him at any time to apply surplus money in the treasury to purchase or redeem any bonds or treasury notes. Section 5 was amended by extending from July 1st to September 1st the time when banks must deposit new bonds to secure circulation. The committee meet again to-morrow. Friends of the bill intend to move to consider it and concur in the senate amendments. Some members prefer the slower way of non-concurrence and reference to a conference committee. It may yet fail to pass if opinions are divided as to procedure.

UTE INDIAN AGREEMENT.

Judge Lawrence, first comptroller of the treasury, has just rendered a decision in the matter of Ute Indian contracts, in which he maintains since the act of March 3d, 1871, no treaty could be made with an Indian nation or tribe with the United States; that an agreement may be made with such nations or tribes in pursuance of an act of congress, that it is the general rule that as to the rights of other governments under the treaty it takes effect from date, to which ratification relates back, but so far as it operates in individual rights the doctrine of relation does not apply and it takes effect from its final ratification; that the agreement authorized by the act of June 15, 1880, relative to the Ute Indians, is not a treaty, and that under said agreement and act the annual interest to be distributed per capita to the Ute Indians is to be computed as commencing September 1, 1880.

Cheap Rates From Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The Rock Island made a heavy cut in rates between here and the Missouri river for Colorado business to-day so that the rate on first-class freight was 8 cents from Chicago to Denver is now only 30 cents, and the other three classes are reduced in the same proportion.

Pennsylvania Elects a Senator.

HARRISBURG, February 23.—The 35th ballot for United States senator resulted in the formal election of John I. Mitchell. The vote was: Mitchell, 150; Wallace, 92; MacVeagh, 1.

Who will be His Successor?

CHICAGO, February 24.—A private dispatch from a well informed gentleman at Madison, Wisconsin, says: Our legislature will be notified of the death of Senator Carpenter this evening. Under the law of congress his successor cannot regularly be elected till March 9th, the vacancy not having occurred during a recess of the legislature. The suggestion has been made that the legislature will adjourn until the 1st of April, when the election will be held, and will permit the governor to appoint a successor. The question might arise, however, as to the legality of such an appointment and action by the legislature.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The Commercial Bulletin says: The money stringency of panic has not been equalled since the great panic of '73, stock brokers having paid as high as 7% of one per cent per day in addition to six per cent per annum. This extreme rate was paid between two and three in spite of the fact that the treasury came to the rescue in the shape of an order received by the United States assistant treasurer here, a little before noon, in which he gave notice that any of the twenty-five million dollar five per cents, called on the 21st will be paid on presentation at Washington, the price at which they will be received being par and accrued interest up to date of presentation. This had great influence on the stock market, which opened very weak, declined one to five per cent, and gave indications of a panic. As soon as the news came what looked like a bull panic was changed to a bear panic, prices having suddenly advanced one to six per cent. At this advance speculators began to consider whether any large amount of those bonds could be held, of present for payment and the rise did not hold but during the remainder of the day the stock market was very feverish with frequent fluctuations between the highest and lowest figures of the day, but closing prices were nearer to the highest than the lowest.

Canadian Pacific.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The Tribune says: Evidently the Canadians do not expect the Pacific railroad to draw any trade from our western states and territories. The charter of their parliament has given to the new syndicate prohibits trade of any branches of the line within 15 miles of the American border. Instead of reaching out for our trade they are afraid our railroads will grasp a portion of that trade developed in their own northwestern provinces and divert it from Montreal and Quebec.

The Canadian enterprise, although a highly important one in its bearing on the settlement of Manitoba and British Columbia and on the problem of the Dominion's future, will not be likely to exercise any appreciable effect on the currents of transcontinental trade in this country. We shall have three Pacific roads in operation before the Canada line is built. They will all be competitors for their China, Japan and Australia trade and each will possess a decided advantage in the matter of distance from ocean to ocean.

Gold in New York.

BUFFALO, February 24.—A special to the Times relates the discovery of a gold and silver quartz ledge in the town of Hamburg, nine miles from Buffalo, which appears well authenticated. The names of several prominent men of that section are given in connection with it. The ledge was discovered last August. Pieces of rock were subjected to careful assay, yielding \$1.50 to the ton. Mining operations commenced last October under the superintendence of Charles E. Reeves, formerly of California, and excavations reveal a sunken ledge with an over-hanging wall on one side. The latest assay from the lowest depth excavated shows \$60 to the ton. A company has been organized, embracing T. S. and Jas. Husted, Jno. Ansteib, A. Rupp, & Co., prominent builder and L. A. Banks. The most surprising and startling thing in the ledge is that gold and silver bearing quartz should make its appearance where the geological condition of the country would seem to exclude the possibility of its existence.

Dueling Murder.

DARLINGTON, S. C., February 24.—In today's proceedings in the trial of Colonel Cash for the murder of Colonel Shannon in a duel last summer, the court room was crowded. The jury was formed without much trouble, composed exclusively of whites, the defence challenging every negro called. Eye witnesses testified to the facts of the duel substantially as heretofore published. Several swarthy Cash urged by his son just before the principals took their position to be certain to kill Shannon, and Cash replied that he would do it as sure as there was a world.

What Hancock Will Do at Washington.

NEW YORK, February 24.—General Hancock was interviewed to-day in regard to his intended visit to Washington during the inauguration. He declines to talk on political subjects, but said he thought it only proper for him to accept the polite and formal invitation given him. He was asked to be the guest of the chairman of the committee, but has engaged rooms at Wormley's, in order that he may be free to receive callers without imposing upon his host. He has not decided whether his attendance will be in a military or in a civilian capacity. It is his intention not to attend the ball in the evening, but he will be present in the senate chamber during the inaugural ceremonies.

Accident on the Ball.

MIDDLETON, N. J., February 24.—A mail train on the New York & Midland railway this morning was wrecked by a broken rail east of Ogdensburg. A combined smoking and mail car and a passenger coach went down a steep embankment twelve feet high, turning over twice. Both instantly took fire from overturned stoves and burned up. The passengers, over a dozen in number, were all got out alive, some slightly scorched and more or less hurt, but none fatally.

Whittaker Court Martial.

NEW YORK, February 24.—In the Whittaker court martial Cadet Burnett, recently stationed in New Mexico, but who found Whittaker when he was bound, gave a public exhibition of the manner in which he was lying. Having a cadet jacket, a bedstead and the whole outfit in the court room he tied himself as he claimed Whittaker was tied and created quite a sensation under the coaching of the judge and advocate general.

Knights of Momus.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—The Knights of Momus celebrated their seventh anniversary to-night. There were in the procession seventeen royal cars handsomely decorated and illustrating scenes from popular subjects. The city hall and many residences and business houses were illuminated.

Steamer Lost.

ARAPAHOE INVESTIGATION.

We would like to change assessors with Arapahoe this spring.

Any vague legislation of the last session can be immediately traced to Denver mud. It troubled a great many.

The Chronicle says we "talk as if it was certain that the capitol would be located here after the next election." Well, why should we not do so?

Dr. O. E. French is strongly urged as a member of the state board of medical examiners. He is a physician of great experience and ability.

Kearney has promised to go to Ireland if subpoena raised to pay his expenses. A great many of us would be willing to be patriots on such terms.

The Tribune considers it a metropolitan have mud. This is a great mistake. There is plenty of mud in a big city. It is metropolitan to clean off the mud.

Now that Arkansas has decided to pronounce her name properly let us pronounce our river and valley in the same way. There is no good reason for saying Arkansas.

The Leadville Herald should be well thanked by Judge Bradford for what it has done. He could best show his gratitude by embracing some of the Herald's sound silver views.

The Leadville Democrat urges the appointment of Judge McMorris to the district judgeship of Lake, June, McMurria was very popular in the mining districts and his appointment would give good satisfaction.

The Denver Republican yesterday had a very sensible article in favor of having the capital at Denver. One of the objections to having it in a small city like this of ours it would corrupt the town. We may say we are willing to take our chances.

The following from the Times is worth considering by our granger and labor reform element: "Colorado is constantly inviting capital for investment, and being newspapers cannot afford to shun at the monied interest, and rejoice at legislation which is certain to injure capitalists, and create disorder in the currency."

An impartial writer suggests that now would be a good time to review the United States' navy, on Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington—[Chicago] Inter Ocean.

Or if the navy could get across the plains, Sixteenth street, Denver, would be an excellent parade ground.

If Arapahoe assesses dairy stock at \$20 per head, American beef cattle at \$12, half grade at \$10 and so on down to the lowest grade at \$6, how many of each of the above grades must an Arapahoe county stock man have to make his assessment average \$5 a head?

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE, in discussing the school section bill, constantly ignore the fact that the land must be sold at public auction at more than its appraised value. [Denver Times.]

And the Times ignores the fact that the bill was considered iniquitous by two of its four senators and by the men in the state interested in education.

The Denver News thinks that if Colorado can have only one of two positions, that a membership of the international coinage conference would be more valuable than a membership of the cabinet. This is true. When you come to the real practical benefit to this state of having a member of the cabinet, there is none with the possible exception of the secretaryship of the interior.

Our dispatches show, as we stated yesterday, that the funding bill is essentially a democratic measure. It is a bill which seems to have been specially designed to hamper the incoming republican administration and defeat refunding. It requires our secretary of the treasury what the English parliament would not think of requiring of its financial secretary.

Extraordinary parliamentary rules are being introduced into the English parliament which, according to our ideas, cut off free speech.

Mr. Gladstone a few weeks ago secured the passage of the following new rule so as to prevent filibustering:

"Method for the better conduct of the house on future occasions. If upon notice given a motion be made that the state of public business is urgent, and if, on the call of the speaker, forty members shall support it, by rising in their places, the speaker shall forthwith put the question, no debate, no amendment, no adjournment, being allowed; and if on the voices being given, he shall be without doubt that the house have it, his decision shall not be challenged; but, if otherwise, a division may be forthwith taken, and if the question be resolved in the affirmative by a majority of not less than three to one, the powers of the house for the regulation of its business upon the several stages of bills, and upon motions, and all other matters shall be and remain with the speaker, until the speaker shall declare that the state of public business is no longer urgent."

According to this forty members of the house with the speaker can cut off debate or motions. Such a thing is unknown in our legislative bodies except when the previous question has been moved which requires a two-thirds vote. The powers given the speaker are despotic and the whole rule is revolutionary. Mr. Gladstone ought to have invented some fairer method to cut off the actions of the house.

Rulers and land-leasers

necessary. As the poll tax goes to support the military and Arapahoe gets the most of it for her militia, there is no good reason why she should not pay her proportion of the assessment should not attempt to do his duty.

The investigation of Mr. Roberts shows Auditor Stimson was called to the stand to testify in regard to the manner in which the taxes were levied. Some of our state business is done on extraordinary principles, as Mr. Stimson's testimony shows! He says he sent printed lists of the levy to the different counties, and because no acknowledgement was made, he supposed that they had received the documents. Now, in most offices this would be considered reason for supposing that they had not been received. But the fact that El Paso paid out one tenth of a mill in 1870 for the School of Mines when one fifth was due, and the mistake was not noticed for over a year afterwards, shows most extraordinary book keeping in either the treasurer's or auditor's office or both.

"But we wish particularly to refer to Arapahoe county. Assessor Roberts' attention was called to the fact that some cattle were assessed at only \$5 a head. He duly remarked that it was a departure from the general and the mistakes were found too late to remedy. This shows unpardonable carelessness, because this mistake could hardly have passed unnoticed.

Mr. Clark, the gentleman who made the stock assessment, put in his own 100 head at \$5. Mr. Ernest put 7,000 head at \$5 and there were other blunders of the same sort. Mr. Roberts was paid to detect just such mistakes and could have done so if he had attended to business.

Regarding money and credits Mr. Roberts testified as follows:

"In regard to the decrease in credits in Arapahoe county from \$688,000 in 1870 to \$309,000 in 1880, Mr. Roberts testified:

"In explaining that I can go back to 1874, in that year I was a new hand and was anxious to make a good showing, so I went the records and took down every mortgage and trust deed, amounting to \$100,000, and put them on the assessment roll for taxation. The levy was made, but only a small fraction was ever collected, the rest being still standing as delinquent. A test case was made, and was decided against the county. After that we quit taking the assessment roll off the records.

"I made the assessments up to 1879. In that year Mr. Terpening was assessor, and was anxious to make a good showing. He, therefore, went on supposition, and rolled up a fictitious valuation according to his own idea of what money and credit a man ought to have. The result is that the bulk of the taxes of that year could not be collected.

Regarding Arapahoe's inability to collect taxes on mortgages and trust deeds we will say nothing except that other counties can and do it. But he says that the money and credits of \$688,000 in the 1879 assessment were "fictitious valuation" and intimates that the assessment of \$369,000 this year is just. Mr. Roberts shows an extraordinary amount of cheek in attempting to justify such an assessment. With \$6,000,000 in the banks, a large number of lenders, such an amount is absurdly low. It is even \$25,000 less than the money and credits of El Paso when it should be at least ten times more. We doubt if on May 1, last year, we had a tenth of the money on deposit in our banks that there was in the Denver banks. His remark elsewhere, that some of the capitalists drop their hands before swearing that they have no money or credits is flippancy and also shows that no effort was made to get them. Men like John Evans, Dave Moffat, Governor Routt, Mr. Tabor, Geo. Trich, Walter Cheesman, none of whom gave in any money and credits, ought to have been compelled to perjure themselves squarely if at all for it is hardly possible to believe that these men did not have any personal property.

Regarding the small number of polls Mr. Roberts testified as follows:

"Mr. Hudson asked how the poll was reduced from 3,000 in 1879 to 1,755 in 1880.

Mr. Roberts replied that the law put a poll tax only on males. Mr. Terpening changed the rule, and included the females.

Mr. Hudson called attention to the difference in the polls of Arapahoe and El Paso. El Paso has less than one third the population of Arapahoe, yet has a poll of 1,400 to Arapahoe's 1,700.

Mr. Roberts replied that the smaller population was, the greater would be the proportion of the listed property and the poll, because greater care could be given to the assessment.

"Denver has a large floating population—men who have nothing beyond the clothes they wear, and the assessor cannot make an accurate enrollment. We know that there were five or six thousand more who ought to pay poll tax, but we had not the time to look after them, so we took the lists as they came in, and did not go out to canvass the country.

Mr. Terpening listed all the cripples in town, all over and under age. We extended the poll box only to those persons who filed their lists.

This is bad pleading. If Mr. Roberts had simply made the statements regarding his own assessment without attacking that of Mr. Terpening it would not have been so bad. In 1879 Denver claimed to have a population of 30,000. Thrice thousand and nine hundred polls in such a city would have been rather small. We presume Denver would have cast at least 6,000 votes at that time. But Mr. Roberts states that Mr. Terpening was obliged in making so many to list females and cripples over and under age. Mr. Roberts returns 1,700 polls in a city whose census showed 35,000 people, whose registration last fall was about 16,000 and whose vote was about 8,000 and considers no apology

necessary.

Anthony Party, a Chinese interpreter at Buffalo, was charged by Lyng Ting with robbing his trunks of \$1,000 in gold and silver coin and 1,000 words of silk. The robbery came from California.

Henry Shue's ten thousand dollar trooper

was stolen from his stable in Brooklyn

by two men, one from New York,

the other from New Jersey.

He had a hundred dollars in his pocket.

He had a hundred dollars in

Silver is rising in value. Colorado should rejoice.

B. F. Zallinger, a prominent Denver journalist, went to Europe yesterday to get a fortune. This is a double pleasure.

The Golden Transcript congratulates the democracy of Jefferson on the reputation its representative, Hon. Henry Lee, made for himself in the legislature. This is eminently proper.

Twenty years' ago Stephen A. Douglass held Lincoln's hat while he read the inaugural address. General Hancock will not take an active part in the coming inaugural ceremonies.

Our representatives are running wild. Senator Teller voted with the democrats on the funding bill and Judge Belford says that the democrats are better silver men than the republicans.

Senator Teller can have the sweet consciousness that his vote to have the interest on the new bonds 3 per cent. instead of 3½ per cent. will seriously cripple the incoming republican administration.

Late in the canvass Denver will argue that the capital should be located at that place, so as to prevent the wasting of the \$5,000 which the state appropriated to improve certain grounds there.

Considering that Denver did not pay her part of the state taxes, it was rather impudent in her to ask for \$5,000 to improve grounds on which the people have not yet decided to build the capitol.

The worst thing that the silver interests of the country could have happen would be the appointment of Senator Jones on the international commission. He is a pronounced greenbacker and cannot be considered in any way a loyal friend of silver.

These resolutions of Irish sympathy are the most despicable kind of buncob. They endorse the most unprincipled and selfish kind of agitators. The agitation now going on in Ireland is not in the interest of the Irish people, but of a few unprincipled politicians.

Among the candidates for state engineer is Mr. E. S. Nettleton. He is a man of great ability as an engineer and great integrity of character. We do not think a better selection could be made. His appointment would be made for common sense rather than political reasons.

The Georgetown Courier publishes a letter from W. T. Reynolds, chairman of the republican county committee of Clear Creek, in regard to the charge that Hamill sent money into Gilpin county to defeat Belford. It is a denial in toto of the charge. This ought to be sufficient to call forth an explanation from Judge Belford.

The Georgetown Courier is of the opinion that Mr. Coulter did not give true testimony in the lottery business. It intimates that Coulter's companion was Captain Suydam of the lottery company. Well we are of the opinion that a man who could introduce such a bill as his Indian bill, could be guilty of most anything.

The country press ought not to be annoyed at the acidity of the Denver press. It should have our sympathy. With the apportionment defeat, the legislation of the Arapahoe fraudulent assessment of the mud, the Holly water, &c., why does not wonder that there is a tinge of bitterness in the columns of the Denver papers. They should cheer up. The mud will soon dry up.

In some cases that have recently been tried before the police court, Judge Williams has gone out of his way to unjustly attack our police force. We do not think that our officers are perfect, but they should not be attacked unjustly. In the cases under discussion, they did no more than their duty. Such attacks as have been made tend to injure very much the efficiency of the police, and are not the part of a good citizen.

The Tribune is quite facetious over the assessment investigation. It is well to improve the present. Our fun is coming.

He laughs best who laughs last. By the way the indignation meeting spoken of will take place in Denver and will be attended by those cattle men whose cattle were assessed for \$12 to \$20. They will not relish the fact that the cattle of Ernest, Hitson, and other rich men were assessed at \$5 a head.

The Republican yesterday morning stated the assessment investigation committee were likely to adjourn until May. This will be a great mistake. It is necessary some report should be made before the next assessment in May. Unless this is done, the total valuation of the state will be considerably reduced and the tax levy will be insufficient to pay the expenses of the state. Several counties have already determined to greatly reduce their assessment unless Arapahoe reforms. This is a matter of great moment to the state. The appropriations by this legislature were quite large and it will be necessary that the total valuation of the state be increased rather than decreased to have the state tax of four mills for general purposes sufficient to meet these appropriations. It is therefore to be hoped that the committee will continue and finish the investigation so that a report can be made, embodying some practical suggestions before the county assessors begin their work.

THE SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE should be careful how it speaks of the passage of a bill by the assembly to give Denver some of the school lands. That bill was no more in the interest of Denver than it was of Boulder or Pueblo, and probably Colorado Springs. The names of none of them appear in the bill, but there is so much virtue laying around loose in the latter named place that the bill should have specially exempted it from participation in the provisions. —[Denver Times.]

If the Times wishes to agitate this subject, we shall be glad to discuss it further. It is quite true as the Times says that the bill may apply to Colorado Springs as much as to Denver, but it is not true that the bill is in the interest of other towns beside Denver. No other town asked for it. The bill was introduced to enable Denver to get hold of the most valuable section of school land in the state. If any proof were demanded, the debate in the senate would be sufficient. Colonel Jacobson urged it on this ground alone and Senator Streeter opposed it on this ground. In this debate the purpose of the bill was entirely unmasked. The entire discussion turned on the school section near Denver. We said the original design of the bill was to get possession of the entire school section for Denver. At this time we were informed by the best informed man in school matters in the state that this section near Denver was more valuable than all the other school lands put together. The enemies of silver because they would not endorse the extreme measures of greenbackers like Bland, Germany and France both have desired that America should take the initiative in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, because they wanted America to absorb all the surplus silver so that Germany would be rid of her surplus silver and France could begin to coin again with safety. But America refused to bear the brunt of the battle and only coined enough to keep her own silver product from falling below what it was in 1877. The result has been that America has been growing financially stronger at the expense of France. The conservative conduct has virtually compelled France to make overtures to us and has reversed the position of the two countries. We can now afford to be independent. The prospect now is that the silver from our mines may have a market value of 130 cents an ounce. Our miners should follow this question and see who have been the real friends of silver. They will find that intelligence is better than demagogery. We think they will find that the intelligent and true bimetallists, led by the Denver Times in this state, will be found their best friends.

But even in this shape it was opposed by Senators Rogers and Church, both Denver men. Though a tremendous pressure was brought against them by their constituents, they opposed the bill at the risk of political death. The bill could not have been a fair one or just one under the circumstances. The Times should explain this vote of Senator Rogers if it wants to convince the public that the original bill was not a plan to rob the school funds of the state. The land has doubled in value within a year. Even if half the school section is bought at the market value, it will still be little less than robbery. The land is increasing in value far more rapidly than money at Colorado rates. If the land were kept for a few years, it could be sold for millions. At the present time, it is estimated that the land, divided into house lots, would be worth over half a million. If the measure had been a just one, it would not have been opposed by all the friends of the common school system in the state, and by so upright a legislator as Senator Rogers.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE attempts to defend house bill No. 161, but fails to explain why five hundred people in one section of the state shall be equal to six thousand in another. —[Leadville Herald.] We will explain with pleasure. It is to enable every county in the state with the exception of Grand and Routt, to have representation in the next legislature. We think the apportionment of 1870 was not well made because it did not arrange for county representation. We think it was a shame that Lake, the second county in the state in wealth and population did not have a representative of its own on the floor of the house, while El Paso county had two. An apportionment in 1870 like the present one would have prevented this injustice. We think that no other county in the state should run the risk of being over-represented. We confidently believe and predict that when the legislature meets two years from now, House bill number 161 will give a more just representation to the different sections of the state than the one advocated by Senator Jackson.

The legislature of the state is supposed to be purely a popular body, but how it can be a popular body with several thousand people unrepresented, must be explained by the Colorado Springs GAZETTE. —[Leadville Herald.]

That is a conundrum. We will answer it in Yankee fashion. How was the late legislature a popular body when El Paso county with 7,000 population had two representatives in the lower house and Leadville with 20,000 population did not have any? It took the three great counties of Chaffee, Lake and Gunnison, with a population of far from 35,000 to make one district! There are a good many sides to this question.

It is rumored that Grant is about to resign the presidency of the World's commission because the responses to the call for money are coming in slowly. This is so unlike Grant that we can hardly believe it is true. He is above all things plucky and undaunted by adversity. We should naturally suppose that this drawback would make him all the more tenacious of his position.

Mr. Conkling's interests and those of the country do not conflict.

There is one town in Maryland where there is a heavy penalty for denying the Trinity. Ingersoll does not leave there, the committee will do the work of some one else.

SILVER COINAGE.

Considerable interest is now being felt in the proposed international conference at Paris. For the last year the holding of this conference has been inevitable. Circumstances have changed since we sought a conference in 1878. We are well off compared with the Latin Union and Germany. Gradually we have been drawing their gold and now we have a goodly share of it. One of the results of the conference, which is not at all unlikely, is that we shall change our ratio from 1 to 16 to 1 to 15½. It is evident that either the Latin Union or our country must change the ratio because one of the purposes of the conference is to fix a common ratio. The United States can change easier than the Latin Union because it has so much less coined. At the ratio of 1 to 15½ the United States would make about \$2,500,000 by recoinage the silver now coined at the ratio of 1 to 16. If the Latin Union were to change its ratio they would lose about \$25,000,000. It would be very natural for them to oppose such a change. Therefore we say it is not unlikely that we coin in the future at 1 to 15½, a matter of great importance to our miners.

The result so auspicious to the silver interests of Colorado has been brought about by the conservative course of bi-metallists like Garfield who have been frequently called the enemies of silver because they

would not endorse the extreme measures of greenbackers like Bland, Germany and France.

Both have desired that America should take the initiative in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, because they

wanted America to absorb all the surplus silver so that Germany would be rid of her

surplus silver and France could begin to coin again with safety.

But America refused to bear the brunt of the battle and only coined enough to keep her

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The land has doubled in value within a year.

Even if half the school section is bought at the market value, it will still be little

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The land is increasing in value far more rapidly than money at Colorado rates.

If the land were kept for a few years, it could be sold for millions.

At the present time, it is estimated that the land, divided into house lots, would be worth over half a million.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
DAILY AND WEEKLY.PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Two Months..... \$3 Six Months..... \$5 One Month..... \$1.00
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Three Months..... \$3 Six Months..... \$5 One Month..... \$1.00
ADVERTISING.
Facilities for Plata and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make known at the business office where they will be properly attended to without charge. All rates of advertising are given in the paper under separate columns.

Advertisers are referred to the Weekly or Daily, and struck off the list at expiration.

Mr. Harry Iles is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claim will be allowed against any employee of the Gazette in effect of this insertion.

Advertisers are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the Gazette.

From Saturday's Daily.

We are in receipt of a copy of the minutes of the twelfth annual meeting of the Colorado Congregational association, in which we find the following important item in reference to the Congregational church in this city. It is the banner church in the way of Christian benevolence, in the state, having contributed more than \$1,200 to various objects during the year. Its Sabbath school is the largest in the association, and fifty-six persons have been added to its membership during the year.

From Sunday's Daily.

Mr. Charles E. D. Dredick, of this city, was married to Miss Mamie E. Flynn, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, at the Lindell hotel in Pueblo on Friday last. Rev. H. B. Gage, formerly of this city, performed the ceremony.

All of the pipe for the completion of the water works with the exception of a few pieces of ten inch pipe have reached this city and the work of laying it is progressing rapidly. Should the weather continue favorable the contractors will complete the work in a few days and Colorado Springs will once more be provided with Ruxton creek water. It is predicted that some delay may be caused by the bursting of imperfect pipes when the water is first turned on but this delay will be only of a temporary nature.

Personal.

Mr. R. F. Weibrecht came up from the south on the afternoon train yesterday.

Mr. W. P. Moran, of Canon City, was among the arrivals at the Colorado Springs hotel yesterday.

Mr. D. W. Page, of the firm of Messrs. Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., of Chicago, is in the city, visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Turney.

Mr. C. W. Verkery, the assistant superintendent of the United States railway mail service, made Postmaster Price a visitor yesterday.

Mr. Irving Howbert and wife, and Mr. F. Crowell and the Misses Crowell, returned from an extended eastern visit on the afternoon express yesterday.

Mr. Dan M. Draper, who for some time past has been connected with the auditor's office of the Denver and Rio Grande, in this city, left yesterday for his home in Missouri. He will probably return to Colorado Springs in the course of a month or six weeks.

A Bit of Biography.

The following brief biographical sketch of Mr. O. J. Kennedy, of this city, was printed in "Brick" Pomeroy's Great West, of the 6th inst.

O. J. Kennedy, engrossing clerk of the senate, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, November 13, 1851, moved to Lawrence, Kansas, during the struggle to make the territory a slave state in 1855. Although a boy he saw and felt all the hardships of the "dark days" of 1855-56, even up to the close of the civil war. His uncle, John Jones, was imprisoned in 1855, by the so-called "border ruffians." He was an eye-witness of the infamous and brutal Quantrell raid on Lawrence. His father served under General Jim Lane and old John Brown. The consequence of these years of war has made him a radical republican. He attended school at the state university, Lawrence, Kansas; under Colonel A. S. Johnson he was of the appraising party that appraised the lands of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, of Western Kansas, long before the road was built; went to the Indian Territory in 1873, as a clerk at the United States Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian agency; was in the great treaty of that year at Fort Sill, in which the notorious chiefs Santa Fe and Big Tree were released from prison; came to Colorado in 1874, connected himself with the Colorado Springs Mountain-carriers' time, afterward, and for four years was teacher in the State Deaf and Dumb Institute and also editor of the *Deaf Mute*, published at the same time, residing in 1878 and went to Texas, and there the grip had a partial escape from the Indians, but managing his way north came back via San Antonio, El Paso, and clerk of the district court of El Paso, during the 1878-79 session, was elected assistant attorney general of the state of Colorado during the 1879-80 session; he was engaged in stock raising and number 10 in Colorado Springs, married at Leadville in 1878.

The defense opened their case by placing G. H. Potter, the defendant, upon the stand. His testimony was about as follows: I made arrangements with Mr. Stearns some four weeks before I got the coat that he was to make it and give me time in which to pay for it. About two weeks before the coat was delivered to me I was measured for the coat and understood at the time that I would not be required to pay for it fully when delivered. I did tell the complaining witness, Mr. Stearns, that Mr. Callahan, the proprietor of the National, owed me money but relying on promises that he would lend me pecuniary aid, I gave Mr. Stearns the order, and asked him not to present it until the following Monday. I might have said something to Mr. Stearns about taking charge of the hotel during the summer and while Mr. Callahan was absent in the mountains but did not represent that I was to have permanent employment for the present. I did not tell Mr. Stearns that I had engaged to go with Mr. Theodore as advance agent for I only considered the engagement a temporary one. It was understood that I was to make a trial trip and I told Mr. Callahan that I would probably be back in the course of two weeks when I started. Mr. Theodore told me that he was going to Rosita, Pueblo, Silver Cliff and Canon City after which he would return to Denver via Colorado Springs.

After returning to the hotel from Mr. Stearns' store I told Mr. Callahan that I had given Mr. Stearns an order on him. He did not say in so many words that he would pay it but rather gave me to understand that he would. I told him that Mr. Theodore had agreed to pay me for my services in advance and that on the following Monday or Tuesday I would send him the money with which to pay the order. I did not know anything about the charge against me until an officer placed his hand upon my shoulder in the Lindell hotel at Pueblo, while I sat reading a paper. I was not placed in a cell after being arrested at Pueblo and while waiting for the Colorado Springs train, but was allowed to remain in the office of the jail by paying 5¢ for the privilege.

Passenger travel on the Denver & Rio Grande has been exceedingly light ever since the middle of January and it can only be accounted for by the prevalence of storms and blockades on the Santa Fe road.

Workmen are still busy running a tunnel on the Eureka lode on Cheyenne mountain and the owners report that the indications are becoming more favorable every day. The tunnel is now 30 feet deep, and it is the intention of the owners to run it at least 80 feet farther.

EL PASO COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

What the Society Did at Their Meeting Last Night.

The El Paso County Horticultural Society held a special meeting in the library rooms last evening. The meeting was well attended and the greatest interest was manifested throughout the whole session. A large number of new members were added to the roll. The subject of grape and apple culture was the one selected for discussion. The president of the society, Mr. Parsons, called the meeting to order at 7 o'clock, and the secretary L. R. Allen, read the minutes of the previous meeting. Major McAllister was called upon to address the society upon the subject of grape culture which he did at length, prefacing his remarks by calling attention to the admirable article on the agriculture, horticulture and pomology of the state published in the New Year's number of the Denver Tribune and written by W. E. Pabor, Esq., which article he declared to be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the people of Colorado. He also read letters from fruit culture from Wm. Helm of Canon City, and J. C. Miller of Florence, which were placed on file. In speaking of the kinds of grapes that would probably do well here the speaker strongly recommended the Delware, Jones, Red Bella, Catawba and Clevelling. He was inclined to think that the Concord ripened too late for this altitude, and thought that California varieties would not do in El Paso county although Mr. Helm had succeeded in growing them at Canon City where the season were longer and the weather warmer. A long discussion then ensued upon the necessity of covering grape vines, Messrs. Colburn, Gumm, McAllister and others favoring covering the vines with earth, while Messrs. Frost and Irving were inclined to think it unnecessary or at least not necessary until late in the winter. The subject of pruning was also discussed by Messrs. Crawford, De La Vergne, Frost, Curr, Snyder, Colburn, Gumm and others.

Mr. Crawford, the corresponding secretary, read a long letter of encouragement and giving some interesting facts upon the subject of grapes and apples from W. E. Pabor, secretary of the State Horticultural society, which was placed on file, and the thanks of the society were tendered to Mr. Pabor.

Altogether the meeting was a very successful and interesting one and its proceedings will doubtless be productive of great good. The meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday evening in the same place at 7:30 o'clock.

Continuation of the Potter Case.

In giving an account of the Potter trial yesterday, we stated that the prosecution had rested their case, and at the request of the defense the trial was adjourned until ten o'clock yesterday morning.

When the court convened yesterday, Mr. Harrison, the attorney for the prosecution, asked if the court would grant him the privilege of recalling Mr. Callahan on the stand, which was granted. Mr. Callahan, upon being sworn, said that he had been authorized by Mr. Potter to reclaim some jewelry which he had in pawn, but that he had failed to get it. He said that the defendant owed him some money. This was the end of the testimony for the prosecution.

The defense opened their case by placing G. H. Potter, the defendant, upon the stand. His testimony was about as follows:

I made arrangements with Mr. Stearns some four weeks before I got the coat that he was to make it and give me time in which to pay for it. About two weeks before the coat was delivered to me I was measured for the coat and understood at the time that I would not be required to pay for it fully when delivered. I did tell the complaining witness, Mr. Stearns, that Mr. Callahan, the proprietor of the National, owed me money but relying on promises that he would lend me pecuniary aid, I gave Mr. Stearns the order, and asked him not to present it until the following Monday. I might have said something to Mr. Stearns about taking charge of the hotel during the summer and while Mr. Callahan was absent in the mountains but did not represent that I was to have permanent employment for the present. I did not tell Mr. Stearns that I had engaged to go with Mr. Theodore as advance agent for I only considered the engagement a temporary one. It was understood that I was to make a trial trip and I told Mr. Callahan that I would probably be back in the course of two weeks when I started. Mr. Theodore told me that he was going to Rosita, Pueblo, Silver Cliff and Canon City after which he would return to Denver via Colorado Springs.

We are informed that Dr. Sholman,

a man who has gained considerable unfavorable notoriety in Colorado Springs during the past few months, left the city rather unexpectedly between the hours of darkness and daylight on Friday night. The doctor—so he classed himself—has been in boiling water ever since his arrival in the city, and it was known to the officers, as well as many of the people, that he had not left a very enviable reputation behind him in other cities where he had resided. We understand that he has left quite a number of creditors to grieve over his unceremonious departure. Steps were about to be taken to have him arrested for the malicious prosecution of Miss Maggie Noonan for forgery, but the bird had flown before the arms of the law could reach him.

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Mr. Potter was the only witness placed on the stand for the defense and when he had completed his testimony Mr. Harrison, the prosecutor, commenced the argument in the case. When he had finished part of it and before Judge Williams took the floor, the case was adjourned until one o'clock.

At one o'clock court again convened and Judge Williams commenced his argument in behalf of the defendant, which lasted about an hour. Mr. Harrison occupied a short time in making a reply. Immediately upon the conclusion of the argument, Justice Bentley notified the defendant that he would require him to enter \$200 bonds to appear at the next term of the district court. Mr. Potter furnished the required bonds.

Union Mining Company.

"The Union Mining Company" have filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. The incorporators and trustees for the first year are, E. A. Colburn, E. J. Eaton, A. S. Welch, A. J. McCollum, Channing Sweet and Frank Gross. The object of the company is to do a general mining business, and is incorporated to operate in the counties of Gunnison, Chaffee, Summit, Lake, Hinsdale, La Plata, Ouray, San Juan, and El Paso, with the principal office of the company in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000 divided into 2,000 shares of \$100 each. The capital stock is full paid and non-assessable; of the capital stock \$60,000 (600 shares) have been reserved as working capital, and of this \$10,000 at ten cents on the dollar, or ten dollars per share will be placed on the market this year. The properties now owned by the company are as follows, viz:

The Mary Mine, situated on northeast side of Crystal mountain on Rock creek, adjoining the Providence lode, one half mile from Scofield. The vein of this mine is at least two feet wide.

Iron mine, situated on north side Rock creek, one-half mile from Scofield. No assay has been made from ore in this mine.

One-half interest in Tremont mine, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Scofield on the north side of Galena mountain. Three assays by different process were made on ore from this mine, and yielded 183 ounces to the ton.

One-half interest in Petrified mine, situated on first bench on the north side of Galena mountain, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Scofield. No assay has been made on the ore.

One-half interest in Dolphin mine, situated in basin of Bear creek on the northwest side of Crystal mountain, just over the divide from Crystal creek at base of Crystal mountain. This mine is situated three miles southeast from Scofield. There are four parallel veins on this one claim. So far as has been prospected these veins are from 18 inches to 2 feet in width, named respectively Clipper No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4. On Clipper No. 1 there have been four assays; first, from surface rock, yielding 55 ounces; the second, third and fourth from assessment hole, yielded respectively 239 $\frac{1}{2}$, 300 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 340 ounces in silver.

A mill run on same made at the Boston and Colorado Smelting works, at Argo, yielded 43 ounces.

It is the intention of the company to secure from two to six more mines in the vicinity of those now owned. Work will be pushed on all of the mines the coming spring.

The officers of the company for the ensuing year are E. A. Colburn, president; Channing Sweet, vice-president; E. J. Eaton, secretary, and A. S. Welch, treasurer.

The company is composed of some of our most respected citizens. The mines are stocked at a very low figure. The stock to be sold is valued on a low basis, making the value of the entire property \$20,000. The plans and prospectus of the company are so modest as to inspire confidence.

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From Tuesday's Daily.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

II. The Dragon and the Swan.

PROF. F. H. LOUD OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

I hope that you all succeed in tracing the two constellations which were described yesterday, and if so, you doubtless noticed that there were three or four stars between the two which were included in neither. These stars are in the tail of the Dragon, a long snake whose luminous coil is cast more than half around the Little Bear. The star nearest the end of the tail is but little out of the line between the Pointers and the Pole Star, the next is between the Pole star and Delta Ursae Majoris, while the third, the brightest of the three, named Phuban (Alpha Draconis) is halfway between the double star Zeta Ursae Majoris and Beta of the Little Bear.

From Phuban the curve of the Dragon may be traced right around Ursa Minor.

As far as a point which is in the line with Beta Ursae Minoris and Delta Ursae Majoris, the former of these stars being midway between the latter and the point described.

Here there is an abrupt turn, and the body of the serpent bends backward to his head which is about as far from Phuban in one direction as is Beta Ursae Minoris in the direction just opposite.

The head has the form of the letter V, but with the point bent a little to one side.

All of Draco except the head may be easily traced in the evening at this time of year, and is in fact within the circle of

perpetual apparition; but the head, though

really just in the circumference of that circle, lies at 8 p.m. directly below the Pole,

so near the northern horizon as to be seen

with difficulty if at all. A little later it

begins to rise on the eastward side, and

quite late in the evening comes into full

view. I would not recommend waiting for it at night, but will say that in the morning

about 5:30 it is in full view high in the sky,

and all the directions just given for tracing it apply as well to that position as any other.

If any of you rise early enough to

look for it at that hour, you will be aided

in finding it by noticing that the brightest

star then visible in the northern sky is a

little beyond the head of Draco in a line

drawn from the Pole. This star is called Vega, or Alpha Lyrae, being in the small constellation of the Lyre or Harp.

The well known Milky Way passes

close beside Alpha Lyrae, and in the

midst of it, in the part nearest that star

Cygnus, the Swan; the same constella-

tion which a week or two ago you no-

ticed at evening in the northwest, and rec-

ognized by the figure of a cross. There

are four stars in the upright beam of the

cross which points along the Milky Way.

Of these that at the head of the cross (the

WEEKLY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

A LOST CHILD.

A Little Girl Nine Years Old Wandering Around from Two o'clock in the Afternoon Until Two at Night.

About five o'clock Sunday afternoon it was reported about the city that a young idiotic child about nine years old had strayed from its home on East Pike's Peak avenue and no trace of it could be found. Mr. Thomas Sullivan, the father of the child, notified the city officers of the fact and a diligent search was at once commenced. It was learned that the child had been seen playing in the vicinity of Mr. T. E. Johnson's house, on East Huero street, during the latter part of the afternoon. The officers and a number of others followed Shook's run up and down thinking perhaps that the little girl had fallen into the creek and been drowned. The search was kept up continuously until darkness baffled their efforts. After dark a cryer with bell in hand passed through every street in the city crying "lost child," and by nine o'clock it was generally known throughout the city that the child was lost. It was comparatively useless for any one to attempt to hunt the child after dark although many did so. Officer Tell, while at the Spaulding house, learned from one of the boarders that a small child comparing in size and description to the one lost had been seen to pass the hotel about six o'clock on its way down Tejon street. The child had in its hand a large cane which it was dragging along by its side. It was subsequently learned from the parents that the little girl had taken a cane used by her father from the house so the searchers had some clue to work on.

At twelve o'clock no tidings had been received of the lost child, and the parents were almost frantic with grief, knowing as they did, that the little girl would not be able to tell who her parents were or where they lived. At two o'clock a gentleman accompanied by Officer Tell appeared at the house of the disconsolate parents with the child in his possession. It appears that the little girl was found on the Pueblo road about five miles south of the city by Mr. J. L. Overton at seven o'clock on Sunday night. Mr. Overton was on his way from Fountain to this city, and it was by mere chance that he noticed her at all as she was fifty or sixty yards from the road and it was quite dark at the time. He took her to Mr. Carbaugh's house on what is known as the Lamb ranch where she was provided with supper. They soon ascertained that the child was not in her right mind as all efforts made to learn who she was or where she lived were of no avail. As Mr. Carbaugh expected to come to this city for the purpose of bringing his son to the three o'clock train Mr. Overton left the child in his possession, thinking that he could bring her here with him and if possible find her parents, or at least some clue to their whereabouts. Upon his arrival, which was about half past one yesterday morning, Mr. Carbaugh at once applied to the officers for information, and learning the particular he lost no time in taking the child to her house. When the wagon drove up to the house the disconsolate mother was seen standing in the street peering out into the darkness in hopes of seeing, or at least hearing some faint cry from the lost child. Her happiness can little be imagined when the little girl was placed in her arms safe and sound. She was so overcome by excitement that for a few moments the thought never occurred to her that she owed to the recoverer of her child everlasting gratitude.

Selecting a Track for the Tournament.

The committee consisting of Messrs. Waters and O'Brien of Hose company No. 1, Messrs. Courier and Clark of Jackson's No. 2, and Messrs. Marvin and Platt of the Hook and Ladder company, appointed at the last regular meeting of the fire department to select the track for the state tournament, met on Sunday and chose the ground. Each member of the committee had formed his own conclusions as to which street was best adapted for the track. Some wanted it on Tejon some on Nevada avenue and others on Wasatch avenue but it was finally settled that Nevada avenue was the best and most convenient street. The track will extend from the Court House on the corner of Kiowa street to the alley just in the rear of the engine house. A connection will be made with the main pipe running in the alley between Tejon and Nevada leading out to Nevada where a hydrant will be placed for the use of the fire companies. Work will be at once commenced on the grading of the track in order to have it in a good condition at the time of the tournament. Mr. John Courier has agreed to contribute five days' work with two teams and if some others will do likewise the track can soon be graded and with but little expense.

The Printer Boy mine at Leadville is said to be one of the richest and most promising mines in the carbonate camp. Mr. D. S. Covert, the manager of this valuable property, was in the city yesterday and had in his possession some of the gold taken from the mine. The mine is located in California gulch, only a short distance above where the rich placer diggings were located and the vein from which the gold is taken is ten feet in width. The property is owned principally by Colorado Springs parties, among whom are the following:

Messrs. R. F. Weitzel, L. K. Bass, E. J. Howbert, John Potter, J. M. Sigafus, Irving Howbert, B. F. Crowell and D. S. Covert, company offices and buildings.

A NEW INCORPORATION.

The Organization of the Peerless Mining, Reduction and Town Site Company.

The 16th inst. the following incorporators of the Peerless Mining, Reduction and Town Site company met in this city for organization, to wit: James H. B. McFerran, D. W. Robbins, Edward E. Hooker, Charles Walker, Daniel Durkee, James West, Fleming Neff and W. H. McIntyre. Fleming Neff, George W. Trimble and A. V. Hunter, incorporators, were absent. An organization was effected by the election of James H. B. McFerran as president; Daniel Durkee, vice president; Edward E. Hooker, secretary; W. H. McIntyre, treasurer, and Charles Walker, superintendent.

The capital stock of the company is one million and a half of dollars, non assessable, and divided into one hundred and fifty thousand shares, of the par value of ten dollars each; five hundred thousand of which was set aside for working purposes, of which ninety thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot by the incorporators.

The corporate property consists of the Peerless mines, East Leadville, smelting works and town site of East Leadville, in Horse Shoe Gulch, Park county, Colorado.

Mr. Walker, the superintendent, informs us that the company intend to begin operations in the early spring, both in mining and reducing ores. This is a good corporation.

The financial and business standing of the corporators will command the respect of all who know them. For energy and business capacity Mr. Walker, the superintendent, stands unsurpassed.

The principal office of the company is located in this city, with a branch office at East Leadville, where the principal operations of the company will be carried on.

From the prospectus handed to us by the secretary of the company we gain the following information in reference to the corporate property of the company its location, advantage, etc.:

The corporate property of the company consists of the Peerless mine, the Peerless Maude mine, the concentration and reduction works at East Leadville; a steam saw mill, the town site of East Leadville and its addition consisting of eighty acres of land and 120 acres of land, offices, dwelling houses, blacksmith shop and stables.

The Peerless and Peerless Maude mines are located on the summit of Park range, at the head of Horse Shoe gulch, about six miles east of Leadville, in Park county, Colorado.

The Peerless mine is developed by a shaft four by six feet, and forty-five feet deep, which runs into and through a chamber thirty-five feet in length along the vein of mineral and twenty-five feet in width across the vein and is twelve feet in height, the whole excavation being mineral bearing. There is a so a tunnel four by six feet entering through the blacksmith shop, under cover, which is one hundred and thirty-five feet in length, more than half the distance being through mineral traversed by tramway with an iron car running into the chamber which is thirty-five feet deep from the bottom to the top of the shaft.

The buildings on the mines consist of boarding house, blacksmith shop and store house.

The Peerless Maude mine is on the extension of the Peerless mine and developed by a shaft four by six feet forty-two feet in depth and timbered throughout. A large quantity of ore was taken out of the Peerless mine last season, and reduced at the smelting works, producing sixty tons of bullion of the net value of one hundred and thirty-three dollars per ton. The mill runs of the ore produced from fifteen to fifty ounces in silver, and from forty to fifty per cent of lead, to the ton and indicated that the ore improved in silver in the depth attained in the mine from three to five dollars per ton. The mineral in the mine consists of carbonate of lead, galena, grey copper and quartz, bearing gold and silver.

At a meeting of St. Andrew's Ladies Aid Society, held at the Cliff House, Manitou, on the afternoon of Monday, February 21, 1881, the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted, to-wit:

All the members of this society recognizing the kindness and charity of the Young People's Society of Grace Church, Colorado Springs, while returning their sincere thanks for the entertainment of the 17th inst. which has resulted in a substantial benefit to St. Andrew's church, pray that you may be duly rewarded for your Christian courtesy and kindness.

Mrs. E. E. NICHOLS, Pres't.

By Mrs. E. D. SABINE, Secy.

OUT WEST:

Gunnison City wants the electric light; Enterprise!

Saguache claims to have doubled its population since the enumeration for the census in June.

Casting, among the young ladies and gentlemen of the village, as well as among the urchins, is the favorite evening sport at Pitkin.

Paradoxical as it may appear, when the five moons appeared on the night of the 1st, Colorado Springs was the only town in the state where the people thought they'd got 'em.

A telephone lecture and entertainment was recently given in Golden. The music was played in Denver, seventeen miles away, and was distinctly heard in the Golden hall.

Colorow's band, in camp near the White river, are buying ammunition wherever they can, and are pronounced in their declarations that they will not leave their country.

The state penitentiary has sent for \$200 worth of books for the convicts, the money having been raised by admission fees of 25 cents each charged to visitors. Liberal deductions in the price of books were made to the institution by Harper Bros.

The tracklayers on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad are putting down the rails at the rate of half a mile per day, and are bound by the terms of contract, to lay track at the rate of two miles per day after the snow leaves. At this rate it will not take long to reach Durango.

A Slippery Transaction.

It is generally conceded by the public as well as some of the bondsmen, that C. H. Potter, the young man who figured so prominently in the police courts last week, has left the city. Several little transactions of his have come to the surface since his departure that shows the young man up in the right light. Not only has he beat the merchants out of various sums of money, but he has also beat the persons who befriended him in time of trouble and tribulation. It will be remembered that during the trial one of the witnesses stated that Potter had given him an order to redeem certain jewelry which he had pawned. The jewelry referred to was pawned to a certain gentleman, whose name we will forbear mentioning, for the sum of \$40. Among other articles pawned was what Potter represented to be a diamond pin of no little value. He seemed to prize it highly and in speaking of it said that it was a heirloom in his family and had been handed down from father to son for the past generation. The gentleman whom the pin had been pawned placed entire reliance in Mr. Potter's representations and took it for granted that the security was sufficient to cover the amount of money loaned. Yesterday two gentlemen to whom Potter was owing some money resolved to redeem the jewelry from the first named gentleman for the purpose of securing their indebtedness. The resolution was carried into effect and the jewelry was placed in their possession upon the payment of \$40, the amount originally loaned on it. Shortly after obtaining it they took it to one of the jewelry stores for the purpose of getting an estimate of its valuation. They were fully aware that with the exception of the diamond pin that but little valuation could be placed on the remainder of the articles. Imagine their chagrin when the jeweler told them that the pin when new had been purchased for the sum of three dollars. "I am prepared to swear to that," said the jeweler, "for I sold it to Potter myself for that price and regret to say that I never got my pay for it either." It is useless to say that more thoroughly disgusted gentlemen were not to be seen upon the street yesterday, for in trying to get out of the mud they had precipitated themselves in the mire. We are also informed that Potter succeeded in gaining the unsuspecting confidence of several of his lady friends, who out of sympathy lent him money.

Messrs. Irving Howbert and B. F. Crowell left for Leadville on the morning express yesterday. The object of their visit is to settle up the affairs of the Robert E. Lee and investigate into the condition of the Printer Boy mine, in which they are interested.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

North End Improvement company to Robert F. Weitzel, lot 2 block 207 addition No. 1..... \$1,000

Colorado Springs company to Lizzie Clark, lot 13 block 302, addition No. 2..... 50

Matt France, C. B. Lamborn, N. S. Culver, A. G. Lincoln, E. E. Hooker, W. B. Sherman, E. H. Walker, J. L. Loomis, Benjamin Laughlin to Taty O'Dea, in his lots 11 and 12, block 2, Rogers addition..... 25

Alice M. Kirby to Margaret A. Snyder, s. 37 of lots 15 and 16, block 26, addition No. 1..... 400

W. D. Stovell to Mary J. Duffield, 1 acre n. e. of city..... 100

S. J. Carters to Eliza Carters, lots 8 and 8, block 123..... 300

Wm N. Gray to Margaret Williamson, n. 235 ft. of lots 3 and 4, block 92..... 2,000

Sarah T. Marx to J. H. Barlow, lot 22, block 22..... 700

Sarah M. Coughlin to Geo. Boeschen, lot 24, block 73..... 4,500

Sarah Collins to C. F. Niece, lot 5, Humphrey & Summer's sub division, block 256, addition No. 1..... 150

Elizabeth T. Wolfe to C. F. Todd, lot 23, block 245, addition No. 1..... 125

Edward Stephenson to M. S. Mackenzie, Robinson, part of lot 16, block 276, addition No. 1..... 500

Wm Stark to Theodore Denhardt, lot 14, block 266, addition No. 1..... 700

M. L. DeCoursey, trustee, to Permelia A. Quisenberry, lot 18, block 269, addition No. 1..... 75

Geo. W. Thomas to Julius Way, lot 11, block 33..... 500

Chas Hallowell to A. M. Merriam, lots 9 and 10 in Hallowell's block 212, addition number 1; and lots 20 and 22 in Edgerton's sub division, block 224, addition number 1..... 800

Hannah B. Warren et al to R. B. Coulson, lot 11, block 275, addition number 1..... 800

Hannah M. Johnson to the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company, lot 10, block 2, Manitou..... 4,000

Sophie M. Treadwell to Henry Coby, lot 26, block 157, Colorado City..... 35

Emily A. Crowell, Susan J. Wood, lot 12, block 63..... 2,000

Olive M. Oakes and Daniel C. Oakes to John B. Bennett 1,000 acres in section 33, township 10, range 67,..... 6,000

F. L. Martin to Ripley & Wright, lot 29, section 29, township 14, range 63, 49, 500

L. D. Combs to Perlia N. Holcomb, the ranch called the May ranch on Chrysanthemum creek..... 4,500

Anastasia M. Flanagan to Martin Speck, lot 23, block 157, Colorado City..... 60

Malte A. Kinsman to George H. Stewart, lot 1, block 166, Colorado City..... 15

C. H. White to Adelaide L. Ward, lot 23, block 4, Manitou..... 500

LEADVILLE.

The old Carbonate and Shamrock mines—Good Music Yet Manipulated for a Purpose.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Gazette.

LEADVILLE, February 20.—The property of the Leadville Consolidated Mining company embraces the Carbonate and Shamrock mines, which were among the oldest locations on Carbonate Hill. It will be remembered that Messrs. Hallock & Cooper formerly owned the Carbonate, together with one half the Shamrock, the other half being owned by Tom Wells. After taking out a small bonanza from the Carbonate, Messrs. H. & C. sold their entire interest in both mines to the Leadville company. Tom Wells also disposed of his half interest in the Shamrock to the company for \$40,000. Cooper retired to pastures green, while Hallock and Wells invested their gains largely in mining and other interests about Leadville and neighboring camps. The Leadville company made fine surface improvements and for several months paid regular dividends from the production of the mine. Then production nearly closed and the company ran into debt. The management was changed, O. H. Parker being placed in charge. He succeeded in paying off a large portion of the indebtedness, but there seems to have been no disposition of late to thoroughly develop the mine. Parker is experienced and able and probably could find the ore bodies known to still exist in the Carbonate if instructed so to do. A straight line, running centrally through a wave line, will naturally leave a portion of the wave line above and a portion below. Imagine the straight line a drift, the wave an ore vein, and you have the situation. The ore has been cut along the several levels and not always followed. The Shamrock has promising ground never opened at all. Were a systematic effort made to open up the whole property, there is no doubt that the results would be extremely satisfactory. Why has it not been done?

The Leadville Consolidated is capitalized at \$2,000,000, or 200,000 shares of \$100 each. For some time back, until very recently, the market value of these shares ranged from forty-five to fifty cents on Wall-street. It was expected by interested parties that the decline would be still greater, but it is hard to bear stocks in a rising market, and the report of a new find has doubled the value of Leadville in spite of efforts to prevent it. Or it may be that the purpose in keeping the stock down has been effected, and that hereafter the mine will be worked for what is in it. If so, we may soon expect to record regular shipments from the Carbonate as of old. Some day this mine will do its part toward disproving the exhaustion theory of our enemies. Let us suppose that this mine had been honestly worked from the start, its production would have been regular to the present date; its stock would have been at par, and its record would have assisted materially to sustain the confidence of capital in the permanency of Leadville mines. It has been handled in precisely the best manner to produce a contrary effect.

The Leadville Consolidated is capitalized at \$2,000,000, or 200,000 shares of \$100 each.

One of the crystallized specimens is said to be nearly four feet in length, and to weigh over 100 pounds. It will be taken out of the cave in as nearly a perfect condition as possible and presented to Colorado college.

Real Estate.

The transfers reported this week show a continued state of healthy demand for property, both in city and country, and foot up as follows:

Colorado Springs lots..... \$16,227

Manitou..... 4,900

Colorado City..... 1,100

County property..... 1,100

Total..... \$24,237

Government patents for 245 acres of land were also placed on record.

The Leadville Opera company will probably appear in Court House hall for two nights during the first week in March.

The Record says that the meaning of the word Durango is "coming together."

Snow Troubles in London.

London Times.

Almost universally the domestic water supply has been cut off, so that the standpipes which were at length put up in the streets by the water companies were immediately thronged by shivering messengers carrying vessels of all descriptions for the conveyance of the precious fluid.

A PREMEDITATED SUICIDE.

An Old Miner's Successful Attempt to end His Existence.

News was received in this city of the suicide of Mr. L. W. Cropper, an old and well known citizen of El Paso county who resided on his ranch near Bassett's mill. The first intimation received in this city was through a telegram sent to Dr. Kimball on Wednesday last which announced that Mr. Cropper had taken a dose of poison and requesting that the doctor come to the ranch as soon as possible. The patient was not dead when the doctor arrived there but was very low and the doctor discerned at a glance that it would be useless to attempt to save his life. Through the use of a galvanic battery the doctor managed to keep up artificial respiration and prolonged his life for several hours, but as soon as the electrical current was withdrawn death at once took place. It seems that Mr. Cropper took two doses of morphine, the first one being taken on Tuesday morning. This dose was not retained on the stomach and did not have the desired effect. On Tuesday night Mr. Cropper refused to eat any supper and sometime during the evening he again took another dose of the deadly drug which evidently caused his death. It was evident that Mr. Cropper had premeditated committing suicide for after his death the following letter was found in his room:

Having been for the last two years in declining health, attended with great depression of mind, I undertook a more active business to pursue to see if I could improve my health, which seemed for a while to have a good effect. A change of business came too soon for me to realize any sanguine hopes, and again I am prostrated and my energy paralyzed so much that life is a burden to me. The cause of my health failing so unexpected is something unknown to me. I will say to my children to take this reverse of fortune with fortitude. Hope you will meet with friends that will carry you through life's struggles with happiness and success is the wish of your unhappy father.

L. CROPPER.

It appears that self destruction has been a mania in the family of the deceased, for Mr. Cropper is the third brother that has died by his own hands, and it is said that his grandfather also ended his existence by cutting his throat. This is one of the instances where suicide has become an epidemic in the family. Mr. Cropper came to Colorado in 1859, and is a Hollander by birth. He is comparatively well known to all of the old timers in this city, who speak of him as being a quiet, intelligent and good citizen. He has lived in this county for nearly 21 years and was formerly extensively engaged in cattle raising, from which occupation he succeeded in accumulating considerable money and was said to be in independent circumstances.

He has held the office of justice of the peace several times since he became a resident of the county. It is said that in 1874 he married his second wife, which marriage did not prove to be a happy one, for after living together about a year, his wife left him and returned east. Since this time Mr. Cropper has had many reverses in business, and has lost considerable of his property. He at times was very much depressed in spirits on account of sickness, and life had apparently become a burden to him. No inquest in the case is deemed necessary.

The Sale of the Robert E. Lee.

Wednesday's Leadville Chronicle has the following in reference to the sale of the Robert E. Lee mine:

"The transfer of the Colorado Springs interest in the Robert E. Lee mine which was reported in the Chronicle is confirmed. Mr. J. Y. Marshall, who is one of the purchasers, in conversation with a reporter of the Denver Republican, said that negotiations were consummated on the 9th of the present month. He would not specially state the amount of the purchase money, but as near as could be ascertained it was in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million of dollars. By this sale the Colorado Springs syndicate—Messrs. Sigafus, Howbert, Humphreys and Crowell sever their connection with the property, and until such time as the stock of the company is placed as contemplated, Messrs. J. Y. Marshall, Homer Pennock and L. D. Roudabush will be the sole owners. The Union Emma mine, which adjoins the Lee on the north, has been purchased of Lieutenant-Governor Tabor by the same parties, and will be consolidated with the Lee in the stock organization. The capital stock of the Lee has been reduced from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and while the single shares have been increased in number from 200,000 to 500,000, they are reduced from \$50 to \$10 each, and are consequently now saleable. The intention is to place the stock on the New York market at an early day. Although but little has been said of the Lee of late, it still retains its rank among the Leadville mines as a producer. It is now yielding about forty tons of ore per day, and its reserves are claimed to be very extensive. The new shaft which is being sunk has already struck iron, and a body of pay ore may be tapped at any day. Some of the workings of the mine have been injured by the flood of water in the Silver, but this difficulty will be overcome by provisions for drainage which are now being made. The purchase of the Emma is a judicious investment, and will result in greatly increasing the stock of the Lee company, as the territory thus gained is among the most valuable that remains undeveloped on the Silver Hill."

FROM THE MINES.

An Interesting Letter from Our Gunnison Correspondent.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Gazette.

RUBY CAMP, February 21, 1881.—For three weeks past I have been sticking close to my cabin, and during this time have seen or heard of little that is doing in other parts of the camp. I can, therefore, give but little of what is doing in the mines at this time.

A few days ago I went up to see the Micawber mine, belonging to the Douglass County Mining company, of Kansas. This mine, of which I have frequently spoken in former letters, is situated on the east side of Elk basin, and towards the head of the creek. It has now a shaft on the vein of near 50 feet in depth. The ore vein thus far has had an average thickness of over three feet, and there has been a constant improvement in the quality of the ore from the surface down to present workings. The mine is just inside the Ruby belt. The ore is fine grained galena and sulphurites of iron, some of it containing as high as sixty per cent. lead, and the few assays had show both the galena and the iron sulphurites to carry a fair proportion of silver. There are a number of equally promising claims in the same vicinity, but none are yet undeveloped. This find in the Micawber insures a lively season in Elk basin next summer.

The Lead Chief is said to show constant improvement with the further developments, and is producing rich ore.

From Chas. Deffenbaugh I learn that the Ruby Chief is turning out rich ore, and is promising as when I last saw it, which is saying much.

The crooked tunnel, which is being run to open the Monte Christo at depth, is now in 200 feet; 100 feet to go yet before reaching the vein. The Monte Christo is the southwest extension of the Bullion King.

A good strike of ruby ore is said to have been made last week in Ruby, basin, (head of Anthracite creek,) in a claim between the Robert Emmet and the Chicomita. The ore is said to be very rich. This claim gave little encouragement on the surface.

The anthracite coals lying west of us appear to be drawing the attention of many of the railroad men of the east. Having had letters of inquiry in regard to this coal, I have taken pains to learn all that is yet known of its extent; there is no question in regard to its quality, it being equal to that of Pennsylvania. The veins, or perhaps the different portions of the same vein, vary in thickness from four to forty feet; the thickest being from eight to ten miles west of Irwin. The same coal is known to extend much farther west than north, on both sides of Anthracite creek, and along its tributaries. The same coal is found on the north side of the Elk mountains, on Rock creek, at which place the vein is sixty feet thick. How extensive it is on that side of the range, is not known. Croppings of large veins of coal were found on the tributaries of the North Gunnison, above the mouth of Anthracite creek, by prospectors last summer, but so far as I have been able to learn, none ascertained its nature. It is not known that the coals of the North Gunnison are anthracite. They are certainly not lignite, or they would not crop out so prominently as described to me.

Enough of the anthracite has already been found to render it practically inexhaustible; the extent and quantity is probably greater than in Pennsylvania. In time, and it may not be long, when this coal is reached by railroads from east, west, north and south, it is likely to be of greater value, and to give employment to more men, and more capital than the silver mines of these mountains, rich and extensive as they are now known to be.

When the D. & R. G. road reaches this coal you will probably burn as much of it in Colorado Springs as of Canon City coal; it will go enough further to make up for the greater cost per ton. It is burned in Irwin this winter and gives the town a steady and a summer temperature within doors.

Sun dogs appear to have been of frequent occurrence during the present winter. All notices I have seen of these phenomena speak of them as, and I believe it is the universal belief, that they are the harbingers of extreme cold weather. This is not true as all may find by observation. Sun dogs never appear except in very cold weather and at such times as the cold is felt even more keenly than the thermometer would indicate.

The appearance of what is known as sun dogs or mock suns are caused by the reflection of the sun's rays from frost falling through the air. This frost differs from snow, in that it is the form of minute transparent scales. My observations show these ice particles to be formed only at the point of contact of currents of air of different degrees of temperature, the warmer being necessarily always above. The greater the difference in the temperature of the two strata of air the greater the fall of the ice particles and the more brilliant the dogs.

After the subsidence of a blizzard from the north, the cold air of which it was composed frequently settles over the land as far as it extended, and at such times the lowest temperature will be found in the lowest valleys, and it is at such times after remaining thus for a few days that the cold is most severely felt. This air, by reason of its greater density, clings to the earth's surface, and is not readily dis-

turbed by currents passing over it. At such times should a current of air of a considerably higher temperature pass over the cold air which has settled in and filled the valleys, and the sky be clear or fair, the ice particles before mentioned will be formed and sun dogs appear and are therefore the harbingers of warm, not of cold weather, as the warm air current pressing above will in from one to three days, according to its force, mix with and carry away the cold stratum which had settled upon the surface of the earth.

In mountain valleys the phenomenon is of more frequent occurrence than in comparatively level countries, and here as in other places where I have seen it, I have never known it fail to be followed by warm weather in from one to three days. In these mountains I have known the change to come within a few hours. We had sun dogs Friday last. Since then the weather has been as mild and pleasant as could be expected at our altitude. E. C.

Seized for Taxes.

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday has the following in reference to the seizure of the Little Pittsburg mine: "The county treasurer, Richard Stanley, yesterday afternoon attached all the personal property of the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining company for the non-payment of taxes due for the year 1880. Below will be found a complete statement of the amount due:

Amount of taxable personal property..... \$1,500.00 Improvements on public lands..... 15,000.00

Total amount taxable property..... \$15,500.00 AMOUNT TAXES DUE:

County tax.....	\$18.75
State tax.....	5.75
Federal tax.....	4.57
Road tax.....	6.03
State institutions.....	1.53
Special school.....	1.00
Interest on bonds.....	1.51

AMOUNT TAXES DUE..... \$55.05

There has been paid on the above \$631.41, apportioned as follows: County, \$18.40; state, \$72.15; school, \$54.13; roads, \$72.16; state institutions, \$18.04; special school, \$216.41. Interest on bonds, \$18.04. The county treasurer placed Deputy Sheriff Miller with a squad of men in charge of the mine to guard the property. All the men at work in and about the mine are now out of employment. An inventory of the entire personal property of the company was made to day and the same advertised for sale. Should the company decline to take any action in the premises the effects will be sold in ten days from the date of the attachment. It has been authoritatively stated that the company will not repossess the property, but will allow it to be sold.

Personal.

Judge T. A. McMorris came down from Leadville on the owl train yesterday morning.

Hon. L. K. Bass and Col. Charles B. Lamborn went south on the morning express yesterday.

Mr. Franc O. Wood and Sheriff Smith were among the departures for Denver on the afternoon train yesterday.

Mr. J. E. McClure filed the necessary bonds and assumed his duties as clerk of the district court on Tuesday last.

Col. John Wanless and wife returned from Denver yesterday. Mr. Wanless left last night for Cotopaxi and Leadville on a business trip.

Mr. J. P. Wells, formerly traveling au-

ditor of the Denver and Rio Grande, has

been appointed general passenger and

freight agent of the Denver and Rio

Grande, with headquarters at St. Louis,

and left for his new field of duty yester-

day.

The Denver & Rio Grande Express

company have recently placed in their

office opposite the Postoffice a handsome

4,000 pound burglar and fire proof safe

made by the Diebold Safe and Lock com-

pany, of Canton, Ohio. Mr. O. Palmer,

the gentlemanly and accommodating

agent of the company, informs us that

their business is increasing rapidly since

the completion of satisfactory arrange-

ments with all of the eastern roads for

the transfer of the express matter. They now

receive and send all eastern matter through

the Wells, Fargo & Company's express

which has one half of both the Atchison

Topeka & Santa Fe and the Kansas Pa-

cific route.

The opera house is fast beginning to

assume the full fledged appearance of a

complete theatre. The carpenters are

now busily constructing the gird iron, wing

galleries and dressing rooms. Of the lat-

ter there are ten in number—three upon

either side of the stage and four over the

proscenium arch and private boxes. Mr.

Courter has nearly finished placing the

finishing coat of plaster on the auditorium

and the building begins to gain a

finished appearance.

The tramp who was so severely burned

in the shanty near the Denver & Rio

Grande freight depot several weeks ago,

was sent to Denver yesterday by County

Commissioner France. It was at first thought

that he would lose his feet in consequence

of the two strata of air the greater the fall

of the ice particles and the more brilliant

the dogs.

After the subsidence of a blizzard from

the north, the cold air of which it was

composed frequently settles over the land

as far as it extended, and at such times

the lowest temperature will be found in

the lowest valleys, and it is at such times

after remaining thus for a few days that

the cold is most severely felt. This air,

by reason of its greater density, clings to

the earth's surface, and is not readily dis-

turbed by currents passing over it. At such times should a current of air of a considerably higher temperature pass over the cold air which has settled in and filled the valleys, and the sky be clear or fair, the ice particles before mentioned will be formed and sun dogs appear and are therefore the harbingers of warm, not of cold weather, as the warm air current pressing above will in from one to three days, according to its force, mix with and carry away the cold stratum which had settled upon the surface of the earth.

Messrs. A. N. Wheeler, Jack Piercy, Harvey Clement, Harry Iles, Percy Williams and Sergeant O'Keefe represented the Colorado Springs fire department at the ball given by the James Rice Hose company at Pueblo on Tuesday night. They all speak in flattering terms of the manner in which they were received and entertained by the fire laddies of our neighboring city.

Captain DeCoursey reports that he has sold, during the last ten days, the following real estate:

Improved town property.....	\$3,250
Unimproved town property.....	4,425
Out of town do.....	700
Total.....	\$8,375

He states that the demand for desirable houses to rent is far beyond the supply. Why do not some of our capitalists build rows of neat cottages for renting purposes? The investment would pay handsomely.

Why the Prairies are Treeless.

The old folks will give a party in Court House hall this evening and it is predicted that all the old folks will have a right jolly old fashioned time. The dances on the programme will be of the ancient order and will of course include the Virginia reel and the fireman's dance.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. W. S. Doyle in this morning's issue of the GAZETTE. Mr. Doyle will move or raise brick or wooden buildings at reasonable prices. He is now busy moving the Boulder villa, near Cascade avenue.

The warm sun of the past few days has started the grass to growing on the borders of the irrigating ditches and in some places it is nearly an inch in height. The buds on the cottonwood trees are rapidly swelling and it is predicted that we will have an early spring.

Captain De Coursey yesterday afternoon sold the celebrated Brown hay ranch for \$11,000.

The old folks will give a party in Court House hall this evening and it is predicted that all the old folks will have

